

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1905

XLI - NO. 32

CHIEF AT TUSKEGEE

President Roosevelt Reviews Parade of Negro Industrial Battalions.

PRAISES WORK OF INSTITUTE

Rides in Carriage Made by Students and Driven by Student—Sees Practical Results of Negro Education or Washington Plan.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Oct. 25.—President Roosevelt reached the grounds of the Tuskegee normal and industrial institute after a brief stop in the town of Tuskegee, where he was received by the mayor and other distinguished citizens. The president's train was brought directly into the grounds of the institute over its private tracks. The president was received by Principal Booker T. Washington and members of the institute board of trustees and faculty. He then entered a carriage made by the students of the school, drawn by horses raised at the school and driven by a student in the school. The party proceeded to an elaborately decorated stand, surrounded by the president's flag.

Industrial Parade Reviewed.

From this point he viewed the educational and industrial parade. This parade was headed by the institute band, led by Bandmaster Elbert B. Williams of the Ninth United States cavalry, who had been detailed to Tuskegee by the war department. Then came 1,500 students of the school in two divisions, the young men uniformed in blue suits, with brass buttons, white gloves and cadet caps. Young women wearing blue dresses trimmed with red braid and wearing blue straw braid hats followed, each bearing a stalk of sugar cane topped with a cotton ball, all raised in the school's agricultural experiment station. Behind the student body came 61 floats, representing the various phases of work of the academic department and the 37 industrial divisions of the school.

After the parade had passed and the students, faculty and visitors were repairing to the chapel, the presidential party was driven hurriedly about the grounds and was shown the extent and scope of work being carried on by the institute. Then to the chapel the party was taken, where the students, led by the choir of 150 voices, sang a number of plantation melodies. Principal Booker T. Washington then presented the president in the following words:

Great Day for Negro Race.

"This is a great day for the Tuskegee normal and industrial institute; too great to be described by words. We have gathered to hear but one voice; to see but one face.

"In presenting our guest to the students, teachers and citizens, I must not omit to express the gratitude felt by the people of Tuskegee institute and by the people of both races in this section of Alabama for the honor which has been conferred upon them. That the chief magistrate of our beloved republic of 80,000,000 people deemed it good and wise to include Tuskegee institute in his trip through the south and spend a few hours seeing the work we are doing here, brings to the heart of every man and woman of our race in this country a degree of encouragement and inspiration which it is impossible for any American citizen not of our race to appreciate.

"My friends, without further words of mine, I have the pleasure and the honor of presenting to you the president of the United States, the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt."

President Is Pleased.

In reply the president said in part: "You can't be as much inspired by anything I may say as I have been inspired by what I have seen here.

Mr. Washington, it is a liberal education in itself just to come here and see this great focus of civilization. Now, I had read a good deal of your work and I believed in it with all my heart. I was prepared to see what would impress me and please me, but I had no idea that I would be so deeply impressed, so deeply pleased as I have been. I did not realize the extent of your work. I did not realize how much you were doing."

"I wish I had the time, not merely to go around to see the buildings and the grounds, but to see the finished product outside. I would like to go around and see the houses that are being built up by those who leave this institution. I would like to see the effect in actual life of the training here, and wish that some man with the gift of description would come here and go from here out where the graduates go to go and visit them in their homes and follow out what they are doing and describe it all. I think there could not be anything better

than that so as to show what is being done, and Mr. Washington, while I have always stood for this institution, now that I have seen it and realize as I had never realized by the descriptions of it, all it means, I will stand for it more than ever."

TIRED, SAYS OHIO WOMAN.

Resident of Cleveland Commits Suicide in New York Hotel.

New York, Oct. 25.—A woman who registered as Mary Jane Caley of Cleveland, O., has been found dead shot through the head in her room at the Aberdeen Hotel here. A revolver lay beside her. In the woman's room were found a gold link purse set with diamonds and containing \$133, two diamond brooches, silver toilet articles inscribed "M. J. C.," and a package of letters. One of these believed to be intended for Miss Caley's sister, Mrs. Lillian Castle of Tarrytown, N. Y., read:

"Tired, tired. Forgive me, dear sister. Love. May."

Another letter was marked "For Lillian. Give to Jack, but don't return names." In a hand bag were found several cards, one of the suicide with the address, "234 Silley street, Cleveland," and one of Mrs. Waller, of the same address.

Akron, O., Oct. 25.—Mary J. Caley was the daughter of Mrs. George A. Clark, No. 111 North Main street, this city. She was the wife of Ralph Pitzer of Youngstown, O. She visited her mother, formerly Mrs. Caley, for several weeks, returning to New York city less than a week ago. Her brother refuses to believe that she committed suicide, and attributes her trouble to a man known as "Jack." Miss Caley never lived in Akron.

THIEVES MAKE GOOD HAUL.

Crack Safe at Ridgeville, Ind., and Escape With \$6,000.

Ridgeville, Ind., Oct. 25.—Robbers blew the safe in the Ridgeville state bank and escaped with about \$6,000. Five of the robbers remained on guard while two others wrecked the safe with nitroglycerine, which broke all the windows of the building. Cashier Branson fired five shots at the guards from the mouth of an alley opposite the bank and was then driven away by bullets from the robbers' revolvers. There is no trace of blood where the guards stood and it is not believed that any of them were hit.

Chief of Police Stevens started on the trail of two buggy loads of suspicious strangers whom he believes to be the Ridgeville bank robbers.

The suspected persons have been seen at Deerfield and Pittsburg and are going east toward Celina, O. The explosive, it is believed, was stolen from a magazine near Muncie. It is believed that two of the gang are living there.

WREATH ON M'KINLEY'S BIER.

Placed There by Miss Booth, Commander of the Salvation Army.

Canton, O., Oct. 25.—Miss Eva Booth, commander of the Salvation Army in the United States, spoke to a large audience at the Auditorium in this city last night on "Bridging the Gulf."

During the day Miss Booth called on Mrs. McKinley and had a talk of 15 minutes with her. She was presented with a pair of slippers made by Mrs. McKinley, and a photograph of the late President and Mrs. McKinley. Miss Booth was given permission to enter the McKinley vault at Westlawn Cemetery, and placed a wreath on the late President's bier.

HEADLESS BODY FOUND IN RIVER.

Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The headless body of a woman, badly decomposed, was found last night in the Bronx river, near the New York City line. The body was clad in coarse underwear and the ragged remains of a heavy winter jacket, and on one foot was a rubber overshoe. A wedding ring bore the initials "C. L."

Crestline-Lima Record Broken.

Lima, O., Oct. 25.—An engine and four coaches, making a speed test on the Pennsylvania road, passed through here, having covered the distance between Crestline and Lima in 56 minutes, a distance of 72 miles, and breaking all previous records over that portion of the Pittsburgh-Chicago division.

Miss Golding Sentenced.

New York, Oct. 25.—Mary E. Golding of Buffalo, the cashier of the Larkein company, who confessed to larceny of from \$2,000 to \$8,000 from her employers for the benefit of a male friend, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for three months. The charge brought against her was petit larceny.

Forbidden to Address Louhet.

Madrid, Oct. 25.—The senators and deputies favorable to the establishment of a Spanish republic have been forbidden to personally address President Louhet, who is here to return the visit of King Alfonso to Paris.

Business Man Killed by Train.

Philadelphia, Oct. 25.—Frank Clyde, head of the shipping firm of William P. Clyde & Co., was killed by a train at the Fifty-second street station of the Pennsylvania railroad in this city.

Linton Will Challenge for 1907.

Linton, Oct. 25.—Sir Thomas Linton expects to again challenge for the America's cup in 1907.

50 Killed in Santiago Riots.

Buenos Ayres, Argentina, Oct. 25.—A dispatch from Santiago, Chile, says 50 persons were killed and 500 wounded during the recent rioting there.

The riots followed the placing of an import duty on meat and cattle.

PRESIDENT AT BIRMINGHAM.

Causes Arrest of Man Who Let a Pistol Fall.

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 25.—President Roosevelt concluded a strenuous day in Alabama by a two-hour's visit to Birmingham, where his reception, in keeping with those given him at Montgomery and Tuskegee, were hearty and soul-stirring. His day began at 7 o'clock, when the special train left Montgomery for Tuskegee. Visits to the Tuskegee normal and industrial institute and to the Methodist female college were crowded into little less than two hours and the noon hour had just arrived when the executive stepped from his car in Montgomery. Here he spoke to a great throng under the shadow of Confederacy's first capitol and was on his way again sharply at 2 o'clock. A few minutes before 5 the president was the guest of Birmingham and until his train left at 6:45 p. m., on the night run to Little Rock, the president was cheered at every turn. The day was unmarked by any special incident save at Birmingham. Here, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Twentieth street, an intoxicated man in his excitement dropped a pistol from his pocket on the pavement. The president saw the incident and called the attention of officers to the man, who was immediately arrested.

COLONIZING IN GOTHAM.

Specific Allegations Are Investigated by the Grand Jury.

New York, Oct. 25.—Charges of colonization, sensational in their character and in the persons more or less directly involved, have been investigated by the grand jury.

The allegation was made in an affidavit that 20 men were registered from the home of an election district captain in the Eighteenth assembly district. The house is in Forsyth street. It consists of three floors, one of which is used for business purposes and has altogether 12 rooms.

The district captain lives in the basement with his mother. The basement is divided into two rooms. The affidavit says that four men registered as living in this basement. The other 16, according to the affidavit, divided their alleged residence between the two upper floors, one of which is wholly occupied by a business establishment, while the top floor alone has living apartments.

HELD FOR GIRL'S DEATH.

Nephew and Niece of Late General Hancock in Trouble.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The coroner's jury to investigate the death of Miss Emma Smallwood near Hyattsville, Md., has returned a verdict that the woman died of malpractice, performed by a person or persons unknown to them, and holding Winfield Scott Hancock, a nephew of General W. S. Hancock, and his sister, Mrs. Amanda Mackall, to be accessories to the fact.

Hancock, who is in jail at Upper Marlboro, Md., will be released on \$5,000 bail and Mrs. Mackall will be required to give bail in about \$1,000.

Joshua Braxton, a negro, also under arrest in connection with the case, will be held as a witness in \$500 bail.

DEAL IN DINING CAR.

Diners Dodge Bullets Fired by Reckless Combatants.

Greenville, Pa., Oct. 25.—Daniel Potter, a cook, was probably fatally injured in a shooting affray with H. N. Smith of New York on the dining car attached to train No. 8 on the Erie railroad between Sharpsville and Greenville.

The two men fought all over the car and the diners were compelled to dodge bullets. When the train reached Greenville Smith seemed to be under no restraint and leaped from the car and ran down the street with police and a crowd in pursuit. He was captured and says the shooting was in self-defense.

Guide's Courtesy Remembered.

Deadwood, S. D., Oct. 25.—Bert Tilley, who recently acted as guide for Kermit Roosevelt on the latter's hunting expedition in the Black Hills, has received from the White House a handsome hunting ax, a present from the president for the courtesy shown the chief executive's son. Kermit, it is stated, expects to make the same trip next summer.

Czar Pardons Japanese.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 25.—The emperor has pardoned all the Japanese prisoners who on account of infractions of the rules or attacks on the guards and other officers, were sentenced to imprisonment in order that they may accompany their comrades to Japan.

Togo's Ship Always Under Way.

Togo, Oct. 25.—It transpires that Admiral Togo did not anchor even once in five months from the time of the big naval battle of Aug. 10, 1904, till the Russian battleship Sevastopol was torpedoed in the last days of December.

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IS NO YELLOW PERIL?

Eminent Japanese in Speech at Cleveland Speaks for His Countrymen.

APPRECIATE OUR FRIENDSHIP

They Have No Desire for Philippines and Are Too Weak to Quarrel With Their Best Friend—Japanese Have Had Enough of War.

Cleveland, Oct. 25.—The Hon. Eki Hioki, first secretary of the Japanese legation at Washington, delivered an address to the members of the Cleveland chamber of commerce last evening, his subject being "Japan, America and the Orient." In view of the fact that Mr. Hioki's address was practically the first official utterance from a Japanese source concerning the situation in the far east since the close of the war it was considered as significant and attracted much attention.

"It is impossible to grant your request for the full restoration of the schedule in force prior to July, 1904, for the reason that the margin existing between raw material and finished product will not allow it. In making an advance of 5 per cent, based on a margin of 75 cents, the manufacturers were governed first of all, by their ability to pay, and secondly, to conform to the spirit of an agreement made by your organization and themselves with the Governor of the Commonwealth, to pay this additional sum based upon a margin which he should ascertain by an investigation of their accounts.

"The Governor found this margin to be 75 cents, on which a dividend of 5 per cent should be paid, after it had been in existence for a period approximating three months. The profit-sharing offer is designed to give to the operatives automatically and without agitation such advances from month to month as the margin will warrant."

MILL OWNERS EXPLAIN.

Say They Cannot Afford to Pay Advance Demanded.

Fall River, Mass., Oct. 25.—The reply of the Manufacturers' Association denying the request of the textile union for a complete restoration of the 12½ per cent cut in wages of July, 1904, instead of the part increase and part profit-sharing plan, says:

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MOODY TAKES CHARGE.

Attorney General to Investigate Defunct Allegheny Bank.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 25.—The investigation of the affairs of the Enterprise National Bank has been taken in charge by Attorney General William H. Moody. This action was taken at the request of United States District Attorney John W. Dunkle of Pittsburgh, who submitted the papers in the case to the Attorney General.

The Controller's office will co-operate with the legal department by furnishing evidence, but the case will be in charge of the legal department. It is expected that the special representative of the Controller will be sent to Pittsburgh, while District Attorney Dunkle will represent the legal department.

Governor Asks for Prisoners.

Harrisburg, Oct. 25.—Governor Pennington has made a requisition on Governor Douglas of Massachusetts for the return of William R. Brown, charged with swindling several people in Philadelphia in an alleged "Take" stock mining scheme. Governor Pennington also made a requisition on Governor Higgins of New York for the return of William Vandemark to the State.

"Taken all together, it would appear that the world is trying to ascribe to the little island empire the position of a dictatorship in the Orient. I wish such was the real position of Japan, but I must confess, to my regret, that it is too far from fact. Seeing, however, such questions as these are receiving the more or less attention of the thinking class of people in this and other countries it may be without value to express at this opportunity my humble views on them.

"First—The yellow peril. In spite of influence which once it gained, the doctrine of yellow peril seems to have practically lost its hold on men's minds, at least in America.

"Second—Japan has no designs on the Philippines. Frank and unreserved disavowals of the alleged designs of Japan upon the Philippines having frequently emanated from authoritative sources, it is superfluous for me to repeat them. But the fact that there is a constant recurrence of the same allegation in the newspapers of this country shows that the repeated disavowals from the authoritative sources have borne little fruit, either because the general public still distrusts Japan in this matter or because a certain section of the American people wants

FAREWELLS AND WELCOMES.

The Rev. S. K. Mahon Will Leave Wednesday.

SERMON BY REV. MR. WACAR.

The New Pastor of the Wesley Church Preached an Eloquent Sermon Sunday Morning—The Rev. S. K. Mahon at the Hospital.

The Rev. S. K. Mahon preached his farewell sermon in the Wesley M. E. church Sunday evening before a congregation that more than filled the church, as the hallways leading from the auditorium were crowded and many stood without. Several were even unable to hear the sermon. The service was one of the most inspiring ever held in the west side church and lasted until a late hour.

The Rev. Mr. Mahon chose for his text: "Without a Vision the People Perish." He painted a word picture of the necessity of clinging to the gospel truths and impressed upon his auditors the importance of their Christian life.

The Rev. Vernon Wade Wagar, of Leroy, who will succeed the Rev. Mr. Mahon, was present and gave a short address before the sermon. The Rev. J. B. Keyes, the new presiding elder, was also present and gave a short talk. The choir furnished special music, and the Misses Bessie Meek and Ada Evans sang a duet. The Rev. Mr. Wagar preached in the morning and the congregation was especially pleased.

The Rev. Mr. Mahon conducted services at the Massillon state hospital Sunday afternoon. William McKinley hall was well filled to hear him for the last time as pastor of the Wesley M. E. church.

The Rev. and Mrs. Mahon have their household goods packed and these will be shipped at once to Mansfield. Mr. and Mrs. Mahon will leave Wednesday. The Rev. Mr. Wagar returned to Leroy Monday and will prepare to come to Massillon at once. He is expected the middle of the week and will go to housekeeping in the new parsonage, 35 Edna street. Mr. Wagar's family consists of a wife and two children. The Rev. Mr. Mahon has been pastor of the Wesley M. E. church five years and will leave to be pastor of the Central M. E. church in Mansfield, a new church not yet completed, but which is well under way. He will not have any care as to the building of the church nor as to the raising of funds. All this has been provided for by a number of business men.

MARRIED SUNDAY.

Miss Lillian M. Kouth Becomes Mrs. Oakley C. Douglas.

Miss Lillian M. Kouth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Kouth, and Mr. Oakley C. Douglas, of Akron, were married at noon on Sunday at the home of the bride's parents, in Jarvis avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. E. Digel, pastor of St. John's Evangelical church, in the presence of relatives of both families. Miss Ina Camp and Louis Kouth, the bride's brother, were bridesmaid and best man. The house was tastefully decorated, pink and white carnations being used in profusion. Dinner was served immediately after the ceremony.

The bride wore a gown of white Paris muslin and carried a bouquet of white carnations. The bridesmaid was also gowned in white. She carried a cluster of pink carnations. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas left on an afternoon train for Pittsburgh, where they will spend their honeymoon. Upon their return they may possibly reside at Akron. Mr. Oakley is employed by the Central Union Telephone Company and cannot be absolutely sure as to where he will be located.

Among the out of town guests at the wedding were the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, and Mr. and Mrs. Parker, of Akron, and Mrs. Charles Ruth and Master Paul Ruth, of Fremont.

A MINER INJURED.

Joseph Mitchell Hit by Falling Coal.

Joseph Mitchell, aged about 21, who lives with his parents at Navarre, was firing a shot in mine No. 12, belonging to the Massillon Coal Mining Company, early Monday morning, when the coal suddenly fell, seriously injuring him. One leg was broken, his back was hurt and it is thought that several ribs were broken. Dr. N. W. Culbertson, of this city, was called to Navarre to dress the injuries.

Tiger badges for sale at The Independent office and E. F. Bahney's

Expected Others.
Cheerful Widow—Why so dismal? Future Husband—I am afraid our wedding trip will take all the cash I have saved up. Cheerful Widow—What of it? A wedding trip only happens once in two or three years.

INDICTMENT WAS RETURNED.

Charges Against Mrs. Snyder by Federal Jury.

IMPROPER USE OF THE MAIIS.

Scurrilous Letter Sent to a Young Lady in this City—Defendant the Wife of a W. & L. E. Employee.

Mrs. Anna Snyder, of Massillon, was indicted by the United States grand jury, sitting in Cleveland, Saturday, upon the charge of passing objectionable letters through the mails. No time was announced for holding her trial and nothing is said as to whether or not she will enter a plea at the time the case is called or not.

The charge against Mrs. Snyder is that she addressed a letter to a young lady living in Massillon, the contents of which were such as are prohibited from going through the United States mail. The lady receiving the letter took up the matter with postoffice officials and in a short time Mrs. Snyder was visited by Inspector Owen and Postmaster L. A. Koons. They took Mrs. Snyder before United States Commissioner Whiting, of Canton. Commissioner Whiting does not hold final jurisdiction in matters of this kind, and, it is said placed Mrs. Snyder under bond until the charge against her could be investigated by the federal grand jury, which reported Saturday. Future actions rest with the United States authorities in the Cleveland court. Judge Tayler will probably consider the case and hear it if trial is held.

Mrs. Snyder is the wife of a Wheeling & Lake Erie employee who lived in Massillon last summer, the alleged time the letter was sent through the mails.



Surround a Woman

with Pretty Jewelry from our stock if you want to please her greatly.

The new fancies in Bracelets, Crosses, Lockets, Chains, Chatelaines, Fobs, Stick Pins, Rings, Novelty, etc., etc., present rare opportunities for buying seasonable jewelry.

HAWVER, 17 S. Erie.

Meuser Bros. Sale of Used Pianos

At Prices That Stagger Competition. All previous selling records to be broken.

Be quick while they last, and select one of the following well known makes of Pianos: Kingsbury, Ricca & Son, and (Weser Bros., with the Orchestra and Tremolo attachment). They are as good as new, only slightly used. Our own guarantee, at prices less than it costs to manufacture them. We also include in this sale the famous Conover Piano, something entirely new in Piano Building. The only Grand Piano made in upright form. Call and see it whether you intend to buy or not.

Cash or Easy Terms. Tuning, Repairing and Polishing.

Meuser Bros.
Wholesale and Retail Piano and Organ Dealers, North Erie St.
Next to New Armory.

MEETING HELD ON HISTORIC GROUND

October Session of County Horticultural Society.

THE HOME OF D. L. BUFFMEYER.

The Farm was Settled by James Graft in 1806 — Reports Showed That Apples Promised Better a Month Previous Than at Picking Time.

In the discussion which followed the idea was emphasized that the pruning should be done in the spring, when the wound will heal over quickly, but if time could not be given to this work in the spring it would be better to trim in the fall, paint the wound, and take the risk, than not to trim at all. Some cases were cited where large limbs were taken off of trees in the fall with no injury to the tree.

No. 2. What will destroy the worms round the roots of peach trees?

M. Bitzer answered, remove a bit of the top soil and pour weak lye around the roots. Another answer was to give the tree the same treatment, using whitewash. Another answered to remove the soil, put a weak solution of paris green about the roots and fill in about the tree with lime.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Orchards.—J. F. Roth, chairman, said the report stands the same as last month. The fruits have been gathered and it is too early to predict for next year. The trees of the orchard are looking vigorous and healthy. Clayton Holl said apples promised better a month ago than at picking time. He found many already decaying.

On Vineyards.—M. Bitzer said grape vines are in good condition.

On Apples and Pears.—The committee finds on the table some fine specimens of the following varieties of apples: S. P. Killinger has five plates, one each of Roxbury Russet, Fall Pippin, Weaver Sweet, Stark and Tallman Sweet. D. L. Buffmeyer exhibits Baldwin, King, Grimes Golden, Cracken and Fall Pippin. M. Bitzer has Ohio Nonpareil and Grimes Golden apples, the Lawrence and Buena de Anjou pears and one plate of pears for which we call Keiffer. Clayton

Holl has six plates of apples, Ben Davis, Grimes Golden, Baldwin, R. L. Greening, Hyde Keeper and Stark; also a plate of Keiffer pears. We find all specimens in good condition. Committee, M. Bitzer, William S. Neisz.

On Vegetables.—A specimen of yams well preserved of the growth of 1904 by Mrs. Seeton. A fine bunch of celery and one new onion by Ed. Byerly. Committee, William Rittersbaugh.

On Flowers—Mrs. J. H. Seeton exhibits four bouquets of pinks, nasturtiums petunias and mint geranium; Mrs. Rockhill, display of dahlias; Mrs. Borst, ageratum calendula and feverfew; Mrs. Hershey, two bouquets of cosmos and zinnias; Mrs. Winger, display of dahlias and galandia; Mrs. Rittersbaugh, a large bouquet of fine chrysanthemums; Mrs. W. Niesz, collection of chrysanthemums and marigolds; Mrs. S. O. Eggert exhibits a large collection of dahlias, chrysanthemums and a mixed bouquet of salvia, cosmos, geraniums, phlox and marigolds; Mrs. Meyers, a large display of very fine cosmos, also a large bouquet of dahlias; Mrs. Barnes, bouquet of dahlias, chrysanthemums, nasturtiums and ageratum; Mrs. Friece, a fine bouquet of dahlias. Our hostess, Mrs. Buffmeyer, has a small collection of house plants; among the collection are several varieties of geraniums, begonias, heliotrope, ageratum and sultan's balsam. Committee, Alfaretta Sayler.

The executive committee reported that the meetings for April, May, November and December, 1906, were not yet taken. Anyone desiring either of these meetings will report to the committee.

William Buffmeyer gave a recitation on a man's experience in cooking. New member, Jeremiah Willamen, Massillon. Renewals, Mrs. George Wolf and Mrs. Louisa Barnes, Canton. A vote of thanks was tendered the host and hostess for their generous hospitality.

The next meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs. Luisa Barnes, 405 Feather street, Canton, on Wednesday, November 15.

S. H. ROCKHILL, Pres.
MRS. S. O. EGERT, Sec'y.

large limbs of apple trees, limbs to three or four inches in diameter, at this time of year?

J. F. Roth thinks they may be removed without much injury to the tree if the limb is covered with paint so the wound may heal over. The general opinion as that it is better to defer this work until spring. President Rockhill said that with him, owing to the press of work in the spring, part of this work had been left undone for the past two years.

In the discussion which followed the idea was emphasized that the pruning should be done in the spring, when the wound will heal over quickly, but if time could not be given to this work in the spring it would be better to trim in the fall, paint the wound, and take the risk, than not to trim at all. Some cases were cited where large limbs were taken off of trees in the fall with no injury to the tree.

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Holl has six plates of apples, Ben Davis, Grimes Golden, Baldwin, R. L. Greening, Hyde Keeper and Stark; also a plate of Keiffer pears. We find all specimens in good condition. Committee, M. Bitzer, William S. Neisz.

On Vegetables.—A specimen of yams well preserved of the growth of 1904 by Mrs. Seeton. A fine bunch of celery and one new onion by Ed. Byerly. Committee, William Rittersbaugh.

On Flowers—Mrs. J. H. Seeton exhibits four bouquets of pinks, nasturtiums petunias and mint geranium; Mrs. Rockhill, display of dahlias; Mrs. Borst, ageratum calendula and feverfew; Mrs. Hershey, two bouquets of cosmos and zinnias; Mrs. Winger, display of dahlias and galandia; Mrs. Rittersbaugh, a large bouquet of fine chrysanthemums; Mrs. W. Niesz, collection of chrysanthemums and marigolds; Mrs. S. O. Eggert exhibits a large collection of dahlias, chrysanthemums and a mixed bouquet of salvia, cosmos, geraniums, phlox and marigolds; Mrs. Meyers, a large display of very fine cosmos, also a large bouquet of dahlias; Mrs. Barnes, bouquet of dahlias, chrysanthemums, nasturtiums and ageratum; Mrs. Friece, a fine bouquet of dahlias. Our hostess, Mrs. Buffmeyer, has a small collection of house plants; among the collection are several varieties of geraniums, begonias, heliotrope, ageratum and sultan's balsam. Committee, Alfaretta Sayler.

The executive committee reported that the meetings for April, May, November and December, 1906, were not yet taken. Anyone desiring either of these meetings will report to the committee.

William Buffmeyer gave a recitation on a man's experience in cooking.

New member, Jeremiah Willamen, Massillon. Renewals, Mrs. George Wolf and Mrs. Louisa Barnes, Canton.

A vote of thanks was tendered the host and hostess for their generous hospitality.

The next meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs. Luisa Barnes, 405 Feather street, Canton, on Wednesday, November 15.

S. H. ROCKHILL, Pres.

MRS. S. O. EGERT, Sec'y.

ROBBERS SHOOT CASHIER.

Six Thousand Dollars Taken

from Indiana Bank.

Portland, Ind., Oct. 24.—Robbers stole six thousand dollars from the bank at Ridgeville early this morning, after shooting the cashier and terrorizing the people of the town.

I noticed there is a change in the law in regard to line fences. Fences must be built, and all noxious weeds must be kept down for a distance of four feet from the fence. If the owner does not, then the trustees see that the fence is built and the weeds kept down, and the cost is charged up on the owner's tax duplicate. Farmers who keep their crops well tilled and fields and pastures properly and carefully mowed do a great deal toward the destruction of noxious weeds, by thus allowing no seed to ripen.

A correspondent to the Ohio Farmer gives this method of killing Canada thistles: "Make a long, slim mallet to pound them with, face or end the size and shape of a tea cup. Let them grow to good size, leave tops on, pound them at surface of the ground and bruise the crown, making a depression.

Put a handful of salt into the depression and tread on it to push it hard into the bruised crown. This is the best done in dry weather."

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Discovered this week by Independent

Simon nearly thirty years ago, and the present visit was the first one in seven.

Westley Fletcher, No. 3 mail carrier.

ABOUT "BOSSISM"**PATTISON SPARES CLEVELAND, YET ATTACKS CINCINNATI.****A SELF-CONDAMNING DISTINCTION**

Record of Republicanism in State Affairs, Legislative Proceedings and Executive Action Answers Absolutely All Assertions by Anti-Salooners and Others, Proving Them False.

The independent position of the Cleveland News makes its campaign information important, particularly as it is entirely free from malice. A valuable chapter printed as he gives it is the following from a Columbus letter by its correspondent, Henry R. Gall:

The sincerity of Candidate Pattison in what he has characterized as a campaign against "bossism" in politics is being seriously questioned. While it is admitted by the Republican leaders that George B. Cox is the political boss of Cincinnati, on the other hand it is admitted by the Democratic state leaders that a powerful machine, based on public patronage, has been created and fostered in Cleveland by Mayor Tom L. Johnson.

Thus far in the campaign, Mr. Pattison has confined his denunciation of "machine politics" and "bossism" to an attack on George B. Cox of Cincinnati, but has carefully refrained from making a similar attack on "machine politics" and "bossism" as practiced by Mayor Johnson, Charles P. Salen and James P. Madigan in Cleveland. Madigan, incidentally, is the secretary of the Democratic state committee and as such is directly connected with the management of Candidate Pattison's campaign. And yet Madigan is the treasurer and one of the organizers of the Tammany machine in Cleveland.

Folk of Missouri attacked "machine politics" and "bossism" in his own party as vigorously as he did in the Republican party. LaFollette of Wisconsin did the same. Pattison's failure to do this in Ohio has raised the question of his sincerity. His failure to specify wherein Governor Herrick or the Republican party of Ohio has shown subserviency to Cox has been characterized as the "fatal flaw" in his campaign.

In connection with the issue of "Coxism" as applied to the gubernatorial campaign, Republican state history and official records for the past four or five years, produce some interesting facts.

In 1900 George B. Cox was elected a member of the Republican national committee from Ohio. He was forced from this position by the Republican leaders of the state and Myron T. Herrick was appointed in his stead. From that time Cox has never been friendly with Mr. Herrick.

In 1901 Lieutenant Governor Caldwell of Cincinnati was a candidate for renomination for a second term at the hands of the Republican state convention. George B. Cox demanded Caldwell's nomination. The state convention turned a deaf ear to his pleadings and nominated Carl Nippert.

When the general assembly organized in January, 1902, George B. Cox used every influence at his command for the election of Representative Price of Athens as speaker. But by an overwhelming majority W. S. McKinnon of Ashtabula, who has always been regarded as a strong anti-Cox Republican, was elected speaker.

In 1902, when the Republican state convention was held in Cleveland, Cox demanded the renomination of Dairy and Food Commissioner Joseph Blackburn. By an overwhelming majority the state convention nominated the anti-Cox candidate, Horace Ankeney, who is now dairy and food commissioner.

In 1904, immediately after the death of Senator Hanna, Cox used every power and influence at his command to force the vacant United States senatorship upon Governor Herrick. He wanted Lieutenant Governor Harding in the governor's chair. Herrick refused to be a candidate for senator, and Dick shovved under Cox's nose a list signed by a majority of the members of the general assembly pledging Dick their support in his candidacy for the senatorship. Cox subsidized and Dick was elected senator. Cox and Dick have never been more than on speaking terms.

Prior to the Republican state convention this year Cox labored for a week to prevent Herrick from seeking renomination for a second term. Cox did not want Herrick renominated. Herrick was renominated.

In the general assembly of 1902 Cox wanted a canal bill passed. The bill was overwhelmingly defeated by a Republican legislature. In the same general assembly the so-called Cox delegation from Hamilton county bitterly opposed the Beal local option bill. The bill was passed.

During the special session of the legislature in 1902, when the municipal code was being constructed, the so-called Cox delegation worked and voted for the old board plan of government—namely, the rotary or continuous board plan. That plan was vigorously opposed and defeated. The whole fight against the so-called board plan was based on the argument that it was impossible to get rid of more than one member of a board at a time. The "rotary" or "continuous" board plan is exemplified in the board of county commissioners, where the term of only one member expires each year. It was that plan that the so-called Cox delegation wanted and did not get. The members of the Cox delegation bitterly opposed the board plan which

was adopted. Under the plan adopted the terms of all the members on the board expire simultaneously, making it as easy as to oust a single official.

Cox did not get the one thing above all others that he wanted in the so-called municipal code.

In the last session of the legislature the so-called Cox delegation opposed the Brannock bill in all of its phases. Herrick signed it.

The Cox delegation voted for the so-called "pool-selling" bill. Herrick vetoed it. The Cox delegation worked day and night for the canal bill. Herrick advised members of the legislature to vote against it and the bill was overwhelmingly defeated.

The school code bill, which finally passed the legislature, was supported by those members of the legislature who had at all times fought the so-called Cox school code, while the latter bill was defeated. Among those who voted for the school code as passed were Representative Treadway of Cleveland, and Kimball of Lake county, who had led the fight during the entire session of the legislature against the so-called Cox code.

The senate passed a county salary bill, although the so-called Cox delegation fought it. The bill did not reach the house until the last day of the session and was never reached on the calendar. The friends of the bill claim that it would have easily been passed by the house if it had been voted on.

ANOTHER ACCESSION TO A RAPIDLY GROWING ARMY.

Rev. Dr. T. E. Monroe, pastor emeritus of the First Congregational church of Akron, has come out in support of Governor Herrick. The Beacon Journal says: "Dr. Monroe has given the present campaign a careful study, weighing all the questions that have come up in the campaign, and after a careful consideration of all questions he has concluded that Governor Herrick's administration is deserving of endorsement, not only by the party leaders, but by the Christian voters of the state." In his statement to the reporter Dr. Monroe said:

"I have compared the Brannock bill as it was originally introduced, and as it was finally passed, and the changes that were effected were such that I am in favor of the bill straight through and approve of the governor's changes in the bill. Had the Christian people and ministers been given the explanation that is sent out by the state Republican campaign, I feel confident that few of the Christian bodies would have passed resolutions condemning the stand taken by the governor.

I see nothing wrong now in the changes of the bill suggested by the governor. When the four points contended for by the Christian people are actually compared with the original bill, these same people will see that the governor modified the bill to the advantage of the Christian people."

THE BAKER GOLD BRICK.

And so the mask is off at last. Mr. Baker has begun to make political speeches at religious conferences, and openly attacks the Republican party. He no longer confines his attacks to Governor Herrick, but turns his guns upon the dominant party, thus verifying the original claims of that party. And for what purpose—to what end? Can he say that Mr. Pattison and a Democratic legislature will improve on the Brannock law, repeal the inheritance tax law and abolish the veto power? Nay, verily. He knows, as all know, that nothing would be gained for the temperance cause—the anti-saloon cause—by depositing the Republican party and placing the reins in the hands of the Democratic party. It looks very decidedly as if Mr. Baker and his colleagues in the management of the Anti-Saloon league are attempting to use the Republican members of that league as instruments upon the whole party organization, at the risk of undoing all the good that has been accomplished by the league.

Mt. Vernon News.

BAKERITES BULLDOZED THE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Malcolm Jennings, editor of the Lancaster Gazette, who, as clerk in the senate of the Seventy-sixth general assembly, was in a position to closely observe legislative action, makes the following pertinent observation:

"The Anti-Saloon league tries to convey the impression that the members of the legislature were insistent, enthusiastic and demonstrative in their desire to vote for the league's form of the Brannock law. They failed to state that every member who sought to offer an amendment was threatened with political extinction by the league in case he opposed the wishes of that autocratic body."

Democratic papers like the Toledo News-Bee, Cleveland Plain Dealer and other sheets have been quoting prominent Republicans as opposing Herrick and the stories are circulated by smaller sheets. Denials are now being made. The following is from Lima: W. W. Durbin of Lafayette is angry, declaring he is a staunch supporter of the governor, and Dr. J. C. Pence, president of the school board, grows even more eloquent. The radical action of the correspondent has put the Republicans on their guard and made hundreds of votes here—Good Housekeeping.

Bishop Goodsell of the Methodist church says: "I take no part in politics. Church work occupies my entire time."

FOR THE TRAVELER.**Smart Cloak Model of Many Useful Adaptations.**

The subject of traveling cloaks naturally comes uppermost at this season and each year these useful garments become an object of more exacting and critical regard. In the accompanying sketch are exploited the merits of a cloak that comes from Paris and seems of special worth and usefulness.

The very cloak can hardly lay claim to be considered a thing of beauty. It is a covering from dust and dirt or lends additional warmth and protection from drafts or rain, but is strictly utilitarian; also, as a rule, it is absolutely out of the question



where any but the orthodox tailor traveling garb of severely plain coat or shirt and skirt is worn.

Now, this French cloak goes a step further, for while it fulfills to perfection the ordinary functions of a traveling wrap, it possesses in addition a charm of its own, so that it may do duty as a carriage wrap over the smartest of toilets at garden party or race meeting and will not come amiss on occasion if an evening cloak is not forthcoming.

The cloak is of simple enough construction, consisting only of front and back pieces, with the addition of wide winglike sleeves set into armholes of generous proportions. It is pointed both back and front, reaching in the former to a slightly greater depth than in the latter, while the full hanging folds of cloth fall in graceful cascaded fashion at either side.

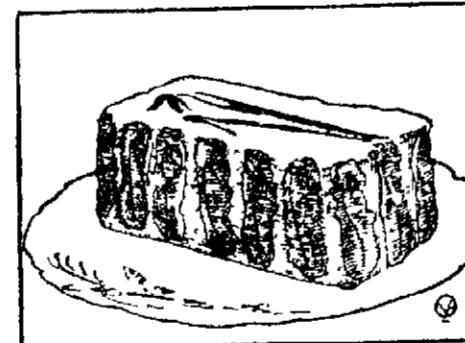
At the neck the usual revers and collar specially dedicated to tailor work form a fitting completion and afford an opportunity for smartening up in the shape of a collar facing of tan kid, white, suede or delicately colored velvet.

As for material, a good thin coating which has been subjected to some waterproofing process makes an ideal garment for road traveling, while a fine smooth cloth is best for smarter wear. Alpaca, too, is in many respects unequalled for such use, being beautifully light and possessing dust resisting qualities all its own.

A thin silk lining makes both for comfort and appearance, either white or pale toned glace doing wonders toward an ultra smart appearance. These, however, would be out of place for road traveling.

At a Company Luncheon.

Pour one quart of ripe peaches, pared and pitted, into a freezer after sprinkling with one pint of fine sugar and the juice of one lemon; add one pint of plain sweet cream and turn the dasher until frozen; pack in a brick mold lined with lady fingers, on each



of which has been placed cooked citron cut into stems and petals. Place citron stems and flowers on the bottom of the mold. Cover the mixture with oiled paper, tie cover over and pour melted suet around the edge; pack in ice and salt for two hours.—Table Talk.

A Cat Table.

At every English bazaar the cat table is always a money raiser. It proved to be the hit of a New England fair. Cats and kittens, aristocratic and plebeian, came at the first request in scores, in hundreds, and they sold—how they did sell! There were other wares besides cats—baskets and blankets for cats, cat collars, cat bells, cat pillows, framed cat pictures, cat saucers, pussy in plaster, pussy in stuffed calico, to say nothing of ten cent bunches of catnip, which were all sold before the first day of the fair was over. The cash drawer held more money than that invariable winner, the doll table.—Good Housekeeping.

Butter the Bump.

I was told if a bump was well buttered the skin would not turn black and blue. I had little faith in the remedy, but happened to try it and found that no mark was left. Butter is always within reach and my little ones have been saved many ugly looking marks.—M. S.

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Sweet Marie Holds Race Record.

Sweet Marie's heat in 2:05 in the free

for all trot at Syracuse is the race record for the grand circuit this sea-

son.

Anderson Again Golf Champion**Record Breaking Career of Professional Who Recently Won Open Title For Fourth Time--He Is the Harry Vardon of America.**

Great Britain has its Vardon, America its Anderson.

The eleventh annual open championship of the United States Golf Association was finished recently over the links of the Myopia Hunt club, Hamilton, Mass., and Will Anderson of Apawamis (Rye, N. Y.) won with a 72 hole total of 314.

It was back in 1897 at Chicago, when a boy in his teens, that Anderson first sprang into prominence by getting second money to Joe Floyd in the championship of that year, the last one to be decided at 36 holes. Four years later Willie won his first title and, oddly enough, at Myopia, the scene of his latest triumph. For the last three years he has been well nigh invincible, winning in succession at Baltusrol, Morris county, N. J.; Glenview, near Chicago, and Myopia.

In nine annual open championships Anderson has finished in the money in all save one and has won the title four times. The only parallel to this extraordinary work is the record of Harry Vardon. Like Anderson, the Briton has won the open title over there four times, besides once coming to this country and winning here.

That a golf competition is never settled till the last put has been run down has again been demonstrated.

For instance, at the end of the first day's play Anderson found himself five strokes to the bad. To pick up five shots in 30 holes, especially against such men as Alec Smith and Stewart Gardner, looked like a forlorn hope, but that's where nore told.

At Fox Hills recently Smith just managed to beat Willie out for the

quarter ready to hand ball to back for a line plunge.

QUARTER READY TO HAND BALL TO BACK FOR A LINE PLUNGE.

brace up his own team when playing against heavy odds. He must have

superior physical endurance on account

of the many duties required of him,

namely, to protect the back field from

a runner who has passed the forward

line, to catch punts, to give out the

signals clearly (taking advantage of his

opponent's errors) and to be in every

play as an active interceptor. Beyond

all this, under the new rules he must be able to run well with the ball, but most quarterbacks make good halfbacks when necessary.

Receiving the ball properly from the center is a most important factor. The quarter cannot practice this too much

with his center in order that he need

not worry about how high or how low

the ball will come from the center or

how fast or how slow, but may know

that he will receive it with a uniform

speed and at one height constantly,

thereby feeling that he has only to consider how quickly he may get the ball

to the runner. The quarter should

coach his center from time to time, letting him know when the ball is not

coming exactly right and showing him

just where and at what speed he wants

it. In case of a tumble between center

and quarter (and this should be stampeded on every quarter's heart) drop on

the ball. Don't try to pick it up.

Where a back runs with the ball between guard and tackle, and end and round the end the ball should be passed and in plays of this kind should leave the quarter's hands as soon as possible. On a play around right end his first step is taken with the left foot. The sooner the quarter gets the ball to the runner the faster the play moves, as the back cannot get his speed up un-

til he has the ball.

The quarter must

hurry his backs, at all times keeping

the ball in front of them, never making

them wait for it, but rather work to

get it. This is especially true on what

is known as a straight buck or quick

open g—that is, when either half takes

the ball through the line between guard

and tackle on his own side of the center.

In this case the quarter should

toss the ball as soon as his hands have

closed on it directly to the half who has

started for the opening without letting

his hands come in as far as his body.

For plays between guard and center

or when linemen are running with the

<p

THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT—SEMI-WEEKLY

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INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
37 North Erie Street, MASSILLON, O.

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MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Entered at Massillon post office as second-class matter.



THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1905

REPUBLICAN TICKETS.

For Governor,
MYRON T. BERRICK,
of Cleveland.

For Lieutenant Governor,
ANDREW L. HARRIS,
of Eaton.

For Judge of the Supreme Court
WILLIAM M. AYERS,
of Cleveland.

For Attorney General,
WALTE H. ELLIS,
of Cincinnati.

For State Treasurer,
W. S. MCKENNON,
of Ashtabula.

For Member of Board of Public Works,
WILLIAM KIRKLEY,
of Bellfonte.

For Common Pleas Judge
(Ninth Judicial District)
RALPH S. AMBLER.

For State Senator,
ROBERT A. POLLACK.

For State Representatives,
FRANK A. BOILES,
JAMES A. WELKER,
COUNTY TICKET.

For Probate Judge,
CHARLES C. BOW.

For Prosecuting Attorney
CHARLES C. UPHAM.

For Treasurer,
HARRY C. ENOBLOCH.

For Sheriff,
R. FRANK WILSON.

For Commissioner,
JAMES C. TURNHEIMER.

For Coroners
DR. HARRY A. MARCH.

For Infirmary Director
ISAAC H. SMITH.

TOWNSHIP TICKET.

Trustee,
LAUREN L. REESE.

Treasurer,
R. B. CRAWFORD, Jr.

Constable,
JOHN A. GRAHAM.

Assessors,
Massillon Pre—**PHILIP KRISHER**,
Richville Pre—**EDWARD SHETLER**.

CITY TICKET.

Mayor,
ED. J. STEWART.

Solicitor,
GEORGE W. KRATZCH.

Trustee,
MARION BRENNER,
Board of Public Schools.

Member of Council,
HENRY C. THOMAS,

J. W. FOLTZ,

CHARLES C. EVANS,

For President of Council,
G. C. MILLER.

Council men At Large,
CLARENCE V. HOWARD,

CHARLES BROWNELL,

Members of Council,
2nd Ward—**M. B. SCHULTZ**,

4th Ward—**J. FRANK J. RYDOR**.

Assessors,
1st Ward—**THOMAS H. WISEMAN**,

2nd Ward—**L. SPUDDE**,

3rd Ward—**T. P. RICHARDSON**.

Is it to be President Taft or President Bryan after U. S. Alder W. B. man in the Chinese Herald herald.

Of course Mr. Bryan is bound to do his best as an opponent.

Whether or not Mr. Howell

knew the position of the last

parties in the Chinese

contract is not known. I now

up the Chinese Herald

and find that Mr. Howell

the contractor for the

city of Massillon, when

the law of the land, the con-

tract can be broken before

ten years. It will be seen in

that on August 15 the council

passed a resolution

instructing the city solicitor

"to prepare and submit to the council

at the next meeting his written report

as to the technical and legal effect

and construction of the wording and lan-

guage of the contract between the city

of Massillon and the Water Supply

Company." Mr. Howell replied that

"to do this would require too much

time," and anyway, he remarked, the

council would do as it pleased regard-

less of his advice. As the city pays

the solicitor for his time and as it was

information not "advice" that was

asked for, the council's water commit-

tee may be excused if it feels some

slight irritation when it realizes that

if the solicitor had attended to busi-

ness instead of airing his personal

grievances and opinions the present

difficulty might have been avoided.

WHY HE NEVER GOT ABOVE A LITTLE ONE HORSE BUSINESS.

He did not know how to advertise.

He did not keep up with the times.

He tried to do everything himself.

He tried to save by hiring cheap

help.

His word could not be depended

upon.

He looked upon system as useless

red tape.

He strangled his progress by cheese-

sparing economy.

He did not have the ability to mul-

tiply himself in others.

He did not think it worth while to

look after little things.

general policy that wins in business building.

His first successes made him over-
confident, and he got a "swelled
head."

His styles were always a bit off.
His goods always a little out of date.

He thought he could save the money
which his competitors spent for adver-

ting.

He thought it was nonsense to pay
as large salaries to buyers as his com-
petitors did; but they got his custom-
ers.

He did not appreciate the value of
good taste in a buyer, but thought
what he saved on his salary was clear
gain.

He was always running his business
down. With him times were hard and
money tight; business only just "so-
so."

He was pessimistic, and all his em-
ployees caught the contagion, making
the whole atmosphere of his establish-
ment depressing.

He put men at the head of depart-
ments or in posts of responsibility who
lacked executive ability and the
qualities of leadership.

He could plan, but could not exe-
cute, and he did not know human na-
ture well enough to surround himself
with efficient lieutenants.

He did not think it worth while to
compare his business with that of his
more successful competitors, or to
study their methods.

He did not buy with his customers'
needs in view, but bought the things
which he liked the best himself, or
which he thought would bring the larg-
est profits.—Orison S. Marden, in Suc-
cess.

GLASS BLOWERS

GO TO WORK.

Reed & Company's Plant is
in Full Operation.

POCOCK FACTORY IS NOW READY

Men Will Go to Work There

Wednesday — Blowers Will
Begin Work in the Rhodes

Plant Next Monday.

Within a few days nearly all of the
bottle blowers in Massillon will be
given employment and the season for
1905 and 1906 may be said to be under
way. Two furnaces in the Reed plant
of the American Bottle Company were
started three weeks ago. The third
furnace was lighted ten days ago and
blower went to work. The day morn-

ing, Wednesday, the factory gave em-
ployment to three hundred and sixty persons and
one factory was in full operation.

An advance of ten cents a ton will
be made in the wholesale prices of all
grades of hard coal on the same date.

The retail prices of hard coal will
probably not be advanced until a month
later.

The retailers have received a "tip"
that the advances are scheduled.

The first of this year the Massillon
coal trust entered against Cleve-
land and compelled local retailers to
pay twenty-five cents a ton more than
those outside the city.

This fall the trust reversed its tactics in order to
get back the price it lost, and
compelled local retailers to relate.

When the trust's advance provo-
ked the local retailers, it became
necessary to pay five cents to the
trust.

On the first of October the trust
made an advance of fifteen cents a ton
and the local retailers paid it.

On April 1 the automobile trust
by advance of ten cents on hard coal
ten cents a ton a month. Cleveland
dealers now pay \$1.00 a ton net.

The last advance of ten cents was made Octo-
ber 1. The retail price of the
principal grades of hard coal now is \$1,
which includes the advance announced

September 1.

Retailers now get a margin of \$1.32 a
ton.

IN COAL PRICES

Report Says New Prices in
Effect November 1.

THE RUMOR FROM CLEVELAND.

The Prices Will be Announced
by the Selling Agents for the
Massillon Coal Mining Com-
pany.—The Change Not An-
nounced Here.

The report comes from Cleveland
that the price of Massillon coal is to be
raised from ten to twenty cents to the
wholesale trade on November 1. The

report has been in circulation two
days and has emanated from several
sources in Cleveland, and it is thought
to be based on fact.

Nothing of the contemplated
increase in prices is known by the local officials of the
Massillon Coal Mining Company, as
this company is only the producer.

M. A. Hanna & Company, of Cleve-
land, are the sole agents for all coal
mined by the Massillon Coal Mining
Company. Although the two companies
are controlled by the Hanna interests,
they are separate organizations and
have separate officers.

The last increase in the price of Mass-
illon coal in Massillon was made Sep-
tember 1. An increase in the price is
looked for generally about this time of
the year. The mines in the Massillon
district are busy and the output is
equal to that of the average year. The
daily output this year is much better
than last year. Concerning the coal
situation in Cleveland, the Cleveland
Press has the following:

The Massillon district coal operators
will levy another tribute November 1.

The anthracite trust will also get
into the game, but the hard coal con-
sumer may not be compelled to foot
the bill just yet.

The Massillon Coal Mining Company,
which controls the product of the Mas-
sillon district, through its sales
agents, will announce an advance of
ten or twenty cents a ton in the whole-
sale prices of all grades of Massillon
coal, to take effect on the first of next
month.

Retailers will advance their prices
on Massillon coal twenty-five cents a
ton.

An advance of ten cents a ton will
be made in the wholesale prices of all
grades of hard coal on the same date.

The retail prices of hard coal will
probably not be advanced until a month
later.

The retailers have received a "tip"
that the advances are scheduled.

The first of this year the Massillon
coal trust entered against Cleve-
land and compelled local retailers to
pay twenty-five cents a ton more than
those outside the city.

This fall the trust reversed its tactics in order to
get back the price it lost, and
compelled local retailers to relate.

When the trust's advance provo-
ked the local retailers, it became
necessary to pay five cents to the
trust.

On the first of October the automobile trust
by advance of ten cents a ton
and the local retailers paid it.</

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gable, of Edna street, a daughter.

Mrs. Sarah Bierly, of Prairie Depot, is expected here Thursday to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bierly, of the East End.

The fourth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ralph Daugler was celebrated with a family gathering held at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Porter, in Prospect street, Monday evening.

Captain James Harvey, formerly in charge of the Salvation Army work in Massillon, now of Norwalk, arrived in the city Monday afternoon to visit friends and is the guest of Josiah Featheringham, in Clay street.

The funeral of the late Harold Slicker, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Slicker, Jr., was held from the family home in Guy street at 12:30 o'clock Sunday, the Rev. J. E. Digel officiating. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

Edward C. Smart, an old soldier of Canal Dover was held up and robbed. Smart had received pension money amounting to \$105 and was walking along a railroad track toward his home. He was struck on the head with some blunt instrument, and rendered unconscious.

The grand jury at Coshocton returned an indictment for murder in the first degree against Ben Dickerson, charged with killing Mrs. Simon Hughes, near Coopertown, last August. Dickerson was also indicted for arson, being accused of burning the Hughes home two weeks before the murder.

Will Blanner, 18 years old, of Delphos, claiming he was acting under direction of his pastor and a revelation from heaven, entered the Lutheran church in that village and destroyed the handsome interior, leaving intact only the crucifix, which he placed on a pedestal. Blanner was taken to Lima, adjudged insane and will be taken to the asylum.

The funeral of the late Ralph Stockard, the six-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. William Stockard, was held from the Mudbrook Lutheran church, five miles north of Massillon, Tuesday morning, the Rev. Mr. Bartholemey officiating. Interment was made in the Mudbrook cemetery. The funeral was attended by several relatives of the family from Massillon.

Mrs. Louis W. Gise is confined to her bed as a result of injuries received Saturday evening by falling down a pair of steps leading from her kitchen to the cellar. Mrs. Gise received a bad cut over the right temple and also internal injuries from which she was rendered unconscious. After regaining consciousness she found her way to the stairs. She was alone in the house at the time of the accident.

An indictment was returned Monday by the federal grand jury at Cleveland against W. J. Riley, former postmaster at Kent, O., on the charge of embezzling postal funds. Also against J. Frank Rutt, of Wooster, on the charge of sending contraband goods and advertising matter through the mails. Mike Valian, Frank Kunse and Anna Wilhams, of Canton, were indicted for counterfeiting and circulating silver coins.

SHORB-LIPPS.

Canton, Oct. 25.—Miss Edith M. Shorb and Mr. Charles J. Lipps, of Massillon, were married Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock by the Rev. E. P. Herbruck, at his residence. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Shorb of Massillon. The groom is employed at the Massillon offices of the WHEELING & Lake Erie railroad. They will reside in East Tremont street, Massillon.

HENRICH-BOCK.

Miss Laura Henrich, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Henrich, of 255 East Oak street, and Mr. Peter D. Bock, of Cleveland, were married in St. Joseph's church at 9 o'clock Wednesday, the Rev. Father Doherty officiating. The bridesmaid was Miss Minnie Henrich and the groomsman Austin Fitzgerald, of Newcastle. Albert Henrich and Albert Waltz were ushers. The Misses Ethel Donahue and Olivia Spuhler, of Massillon, and Miss Lydia Lyons, of Canton, were flower girls. Music was furnished by St. Mary's choir, G. G. Paul presiding at the organ. The bride was given away by her brother, Edward Henrich. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony at the Henrich residence. Mr. and Mrs. Bock will leave this evening for Chicago but will return to Cleveland in a week to go to housekeeping. Mr. Bock is employed as auditor in the Hollenden hotel in that city. Among those present from out of town were Mr. and Mrs. George Lloyd, Thomas H. Simpson and F. Percy, of Cleveland.

SPECIAL EXAMINER CALLED.

Investigation Into Affairs of an Allegheny Bank.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The controller of the currency has been called upon by the department of justice to send a special examiner to Pittsburgh to make an investigation into the affairs of the Enterprise National bank, of Allegheny, Pa.

GRAIN RATES RAISED.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—Executive traffic officials of Western railroads agreed yesterday to raise proportional rates on grain from Missouri river points, January 1. The general increase is to be one cent per hundred pounds on all kinds of grain.

Mrs. William Patterson, of Beacon, Ia., who has been visiting relatives in the city for a month, left for her home Monday morning. A reception was given Mrs. Patterson Sunday at the home of Robert Featheringham, in Clay street, which was attended by nearly

several years ago, and the present visit was the first one in several years. Among those present from out of town were Mr. and Mrs. John Featheringham, of East Greenville; Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Stanford, of West Brookfield; Mr. and Mrs. James Patterson, living southwest of the city, and Miss Eliza Yokey, of Cleveland. Miss Yokey sang a solo, "Tell Me the Story of Jesus," and James Patterson won applause by the singing of "Annie Laurie." Dinner and supper was served.

MANY WEDDINGS ON WEDNESDAY

Miss Mame Snyder to Become Mrs. O. H. List.

CEREMONY AT 5 THIS EVENING.

Miss Edith Shorb and Charles Lipps Married in Canton.

Miss Laura Henrich and Peter D. Bock, of Cleveland, Married This Morning.

Miss Mame Snyder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Snyder, and Mr. Orrin H. List, son of George List, of this city, will be married at 5 o'clock this evening at the home of the bride in East Oak street. The Rev. J. E. Digel, pastor of St. John's church, will perform the ceremony in the presence of immediate members of both families. The bride will be attended by Miss Mabel Spuhler, and Alvin Schott will be best man. Miss Lola List will play the wedding march.

The drawing rooms have been artistically decorated with white chrysanthemums, smilax, palms and ferns. The ceremony will be performed under an arch between the front and back rooms. The bride's gown is of white silk tissue, made over white taffeta. The bridesmaid will wear white Paris muslin. Supper will be served at two tables immediately after the ceremony. The bridal table will be decorated with white roses and smilax; the other table with white chrysanthemums. The newly married pair will leave this evening for their wedding trip. They will return in about a week and will go to housekeeping at 65 North East street. The bride's traveling costume is a light gray cloth gown with hat to match.

Many handsome presents have been received, including furniture, a number of checks, silver, cut glass, hand-painted china and linen.

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NOTION NEEDED OVER AT NEWMAN

Strangers Have Too Many Rights in Cemetery.

AN ENJOYABLE PHANTOM PARTY

Held Saturday Night in the Vacant George Property—The Rev. J. T. Hoak was Returned to Dalton by the North Ohio Conference—Blair Morrow's Accident.

Newman, Oct. 25.—Mrs. Barbara Dehoff spent part of last week visiting her son Elmer at Urbana Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Prentice were the guests of the latter's parents at West Brookfield last Sunday.

The Kay sisters, of Massillon, spent Saturday and Sunday at the Jenkins residence.

Mrs. Sadie Masters and her friend, Miss Essay, of Canton, were guests at the Griffith residence part of last week.

A large number of our young friends held a phantom party in the vacant house of David George last Saturday evening and a royal good time was enjoyed by all. Singing and games furnished the amusements, after which a fine repast was served in apple pie order.

William Findley spent part of last week in Pittsburgh, and while there was highly entertained by Thomas Thomas, one of the most competent immigrant inspectors in the employ of the government. He has charge of the Chinese department, with headquarters at Pittsburgh, securing that position by being one of the top notchers in civil service examinations. Mr. Thomas was born and raised here and it always gives us pleasure to note the merited progress of our young friends.

We feel that the time has arrived when some action should be taken in the interest of our local cemetery. Under the present conditions anyone from anywhere can come and stake off as much ground as he pleases in any part of the cemetery without paying one cent for it. Some who are perfect strangers have marked off large lots, buried one member of their family in it, and then moved away. A few years ago our people here collected about one hundred dollars and purchased an addition of one-half acre to the old cemetery, and while our people are a generous people, yet it is not to be expected that they should stand back and permit entire strangers to take up the best of the lots. We would suggest that a public meeting be called to organize a cemetery association. Then the lots could be laid out in proper order and so much per foot charged to all corners. The proceeds could then be applied toward keeping the cemetery clean and in proper condition, which is sadly needed for the reason that some strangers who have taken the ground fail to return to keep the same clean and presentable. We have written the above in the best of good humor, but no one can tell what will be taken by a wise man, and then all who are interested will give the matter due consideration.

DAVISON.

Dalton, Oct. 25.—About twenty-five friend of Mrs. Lee Hileman surprised her Monday evening by calling on her to help celebrate her forty-fourth birthday. All enjoyed themselves greatly.

JAMES MURRAY.

Dalton, Oct. 25.—About twenty-five friend of Mrs. Lee Hileman surprised her Monday evening by calling on her to help celebrate her forty-fourth birthday. All enjoyed themselves greatly.

MISS VESTA SAUER.

James Murray, of Peoria, Ill., is visiting old acquaintances here after an absence of forty years.

MISS VESTA SAUER.

Harry P. Dague and Miss Grace V. Eckard were married last Wednesday at 11 a. m. by the Rev. J. H. Rodgers. About fifty guests were present.

After the ceremony the happy couple left over the Wabash on the 12:45 train for Columbus, where they will visit relatives.

MISS VESTA SAUER.

Miss Vesta Sauer, of this place, will leave next week for Wooster to study at the university.

BLAIR MORROW.

Blair Morrow has had the misfortune to tramp on a nail which penetrated the right foot. The injury prevents him from attending school.

REV. J. T. HOAK.

The Rev. J. T. Hoak attended the Northern Ohio conference at Shelby the past week and has been reappointed to this charge. H. Santmyer and D. Edwards also were in attendance from this place.

MISS NORA SAUVAIN.

Miss Nora Sauvain is clerking in A. J. White's drug store.

JACOB CONOLD.

Jacob Conold, a saloonkeeper of this place, was fined \$40 and costs, amounting to \$45, by Mayor Sanderson, on the charges of keeping his place of business open after closing hours and selling liquor to minors.

FRANK GILBERT.

Mr. Plummer, pharmacist in Haney's pharmacy, is on the sick list and has gone to his home at Sedalia.

FRANK HOUGHTON.

Frank Houghton has returned home after touring with a show during the past summer.

FRANK GILBERT.

Frank Gilbert is working on a farm

westley Fletcher, No. 3 mail carrier, has built the interior of his stable, E. Shouplis doing the carpenter work. It is very convenient and the rapidity of hitching and unharnessing the horses much in the manner as in a fire department. The carrier of No. 2 route intends to follow suit.

GEORGE GOCHENAUER.

George Gochenauer is building a woodshed in Mill street, near his residence.

JAMES HOMAN.

James Homan, recently of Valley Junction, has taken charge of the day office at the Wabash depot, succeeding C. D. Smith, who goes to Norwalk from this place. Mr. Homan will move his family here as soon as he finds a suitable house.

OUR VACANT HOUSES.

Our vacant houses are being occupied by families moving to town. John McGinnis and Barney McGinnis both moved from Applecreek to town on Tuesday.

TOOK CHILD

FROM ITS HOME

Such is the Charge Against Edward Jordan.

ARRESTED BY CHIEF ERTE.

Mrs. Jordan was Afraid the Child Would be Thrown Down a Mine Shaft—Jordan Fined by Mayor Bell.

EDWARD JORDAN.

Edward Jordan, living near East Greenville, a miner, was arrested by Chief of Police Ertle in North Lawrence, Tuesday evening, upon the charge of assault which was preferred by his wife. Jordan was brought to Massillon and placed in jail and was fined \$5 and costs by Mayor Bell Wednesday.

LATE TUESDAY EVENING.

Chief Ertle hired a rig and started for the place. Jordan had taken the child to a home in North Lawrence, where Chief Ertle found him after a long search. The boy had not been injured, apparently, in the trip.

IN THE MEANTIME.

In the meantime Mrs. Jordan had preferred a charge of assault against her husband. The child was left at the North Lawrence home and Jordan was brought to Massillon and placed in jail. He paid the fine Wednesday and was released. A rumor was in circulation Wednesday that a more serious charge either was to be or had been preferred against Jordan in Justice Bowers' court in Tuscarawas township.

MAX WERFF.

Max Werff was arrested Tuesday

A Matter of Health

There is a quality in Royal Baking Powder which promotes digestion. This peculiarity of Royal has been noted by physicians, and they accordingly use and recommend it exclusively.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Jordan, who had not been living at home for a few days, had come to the house and taken a fifteen-months-old son and had disappeared with the child. The mother seemed to be frantic from what she said over the telephone and was in tears that Mr. Jordan would take the child to the opening of a mine shaft and throw it to the bottom. She appealed for immediate assistance.

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Tiger badges for sale at The Independent office and E. F. Bahney's.

ANOTHER BUSY DAY.

President Roosevelt at Little Rock, Ark.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 25.—President Roosevelt will give an address in the city park here today and have lunch with representative citizens. At 4 o'clock the party will return to Memphis and the President, Secretary Lobe and Surgeon General Rixey will go to New Orleans. Others of the party will return to Washington direct.

The President's carriage had a mounted escort of honor composed of twelve Union soldiers of the civil war and twelve Confederates. This particularly pleased Mr. Roosevelt. These men served as his body guard throughout the day.

18 E. Main St. Cor. Duncan and Tremont

The Ideal Co.

TWO STORES

"BOOTLEGGING!"

IT WOULD BREAK DOWN ALL LOCAL OPTION PROTECTION.

HOW PATTISON VOTED ON IT

Remarkable Record For the Only Man In His Party, Superior to All the Rest, Selected by "Others" to "Lead Reform" — More inconsistent Official Acts.

Hon. John M. Pattison, Democratic Candidate for Governor:

Sir—Since your speech at Marysville as reported in papers supporting you, made it plain that you have been after the office of Governor for a year, as the choice of "others" than Democrats, and really to the great surprise of most of the Democratic leaders, the question of your relation to those "others" becomes very pertinent to present conditions. All the circumstances point to it that your pro-enr Prohibitionist tendency was the one quality commanding you to the "others." It seems as if they knew no other Democrat in Ohio of any party pronouncing holding Prohibitionist opinions. Your own remarks at Marysville command your self as the special choice of these "others" to lead "the moral element" of the state in this year's campaign. Such being the case, it conveys consideration of your own record in this respect. If you are entitled to a position upon the last pinnacle where the "others" have placed you, and where you cheerfully place yourself, it is only fair that the facts shall be fully known.

Respectfully,
CHARLES DICK.

LIFE INSURANCE AMONG OHIO VOTERS.

Hon. H. L. Chapman, Democratic candidate for governor in 1897, and the 1903 candidate, Hon. Tom L. Johnson, enlivened Mr. Pattison's Newark campaign opening by introducing the life insurance issue. Mr. Chapman said that "it not only is a national and state, but it is a local issue in every community." Mr. Johnson said that one end of "this moral wave that is centering here" is "the regulation of insurance companies that are charging an outrageous rate for insurance."

Since Mr. Pattison is president of a life insurance company of considerable size, this naturally brings to the front every question that the New York investigation may develop. No one has questioned the soundness of his company, but it is known to all that its regular prices for life insurance are the same as in the companies under investigation, whose "outrageous insurance rates" Mayor Johnson condemns. No one has suggested because no one knows, that the Ohio company is operated by the New York methods.

The pertinent fact is that the entire insurance situation indicates the overhauling of all insurance companies everywhere. It is this fact which gives weight to the following paragraph from an Open Letter by Senator Dick to Mr. Pattison:

"I have no doubt you court full investigation for your company and have no fear of the result. That, however, is not the question. The question is, is this the time to elect a life insurance president governor of Ohio? In view of the discussion which will rise in the legislature will it be best to have in the governor's office a man so deeply and personally interested as you are? No man should be elected to such a place when his own private interests are so vitally involved. You would appoint a State Insurance Commissioner, but as he would not know as much about life insurance as you do, you would really be your own Insurance Commissioner. Do you think the state of New York would this year elect Mr. Hyde, Mr. Alexander or Mr. McCall as governor? The question answers itself."

Another Open Letter on the same subject has appeared. It is the first of a series of open letters to candidates of all parties for election as members of the next General Assembly of the state and was issued by the Ohio Life Policy Holders Association.

The vast importance of the matter to our people is proved by this statement: "Last year the policy holders of Ohio paid over \$24,000,000 in premiums to life insurance companies, domestic and foreign, and the insurance companies paid back to them in death losses and dividends less than one-third of that sum."

Noting the fact that "the total premium tax paid by all life insurance companies is a fraction over \$600,000," the policy holders observe that Mr. Pattison wants this tax removed and the amount placed upon other property, and that all the other life insurance companies agree with him, including those now under investigation.

Referring to the revelations of the New York inquiry about "vast sums of the money of policy holders squandered for the purpose of influencing legislation, the Ohio policy holders state that "the state of Ohio is a part of the field in which such corrupt expenditures have been made." Other points of great importance are particularized, but the following alone will suffice in our present space, since it pertains most emphatically to existing condition in Ohio:

"The Insurance Superintendent is appointed by the Governor, and thus the enforcement of the laws for the protection of policy holders is placed entirely in the hands of the governor."

Democratic sentiment is growing. A victory in Ohio would greatly help the cause.—Bryan's Commoner.

on, but not as having voted on the bill itself. Did you have any objection to the bill, Mr. Pattison? Was your action at that time a "mistake," or was some "life principle" involved in your silence in this matter of pure humanity?

House Bill No. 357 was a very meritorious one, because it sought to prevent the sale of liquors from wagons, buggies and other vehicles, or by peddling through the county. Yet you helped to kill the bill. The public record upon which you stand shows on page 518 of the house journal for 1875 that you voted against it. Was this one of your votes that your Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor has said "were always on the side of right and good government?"

There are in Ohio today some half dozen counties, about a thousand townships, and nearly five hundred municipalities from which the sale of liquor has been banished as a result of laws enacted by the Republican party. There is in addition a population of over 300,000 people who reside in city residence territory made "dry" by the operation of the Braddock law. Your attitude on House Bill No. 357 was decidedly antagonistic to all local prohibition thus voted by the people. How long could a temperance community maintain its local option if persons were given, as you voted they should be, complete liberty to do a "bootleg whisky business anywhere in the state of Ohio?"

Candidly, Mr. Pattison, can you point to a more audacious contempt of the wishes of temperance people, or to a more outrageous indifference to home rule, than your vote upon House Bill No. 357?

Respectfully,
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OLD TIME LEISURE WORK.**A Novel and Fretty Silk Patchwork Quilt That Is Self Lined.**

Although many people in this day of machine made articles no longer make patchwork quilts, there are still plenty of women, especially in the country and smaller towns, to whom time is not money and who cling to the old way of using their "pieces" instead of selling them to the ragman, as the city woman usually does. The first silk dress, bits of ribbon from a particular fetching bonnet, a piece of the wedding gown and dress reliefs of numerous other bygone events are all embodied in the silk pieces which form the quilt. Each piece as it is pointed out brings to mind some interesting story, and the owner is generally delighted to find a listener.

A simple but effective quilt is made by using pieces of silk about three and half to four inches square, which are basted on squares of old and rather firm cotton cloth. Old sheets are the best to use.

The blocks of silk and cotton, after

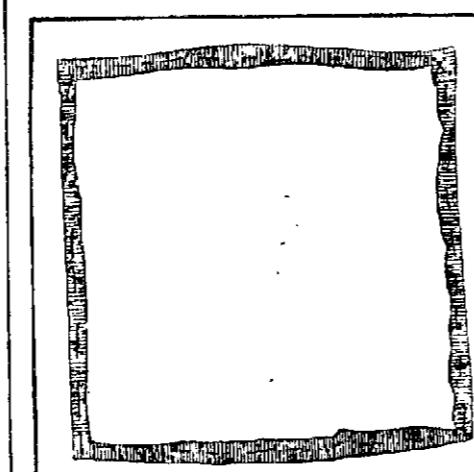
being basted together, are first trimmied to make both edges true and then turned over a very narrow seam and basted neatly, as in the illustration.

The next step folds the block diagonally and overhands it together, making a triangle of the block, which is finished and ready to have the basting threads removed.

All kinds and styles of silk may be used—flowered, striped, plain or plaid—and there should be a good variety of blocks, both light and dark, before beginning to put together. The blocks are overbanded together, a light and dark alternately, in a long strip, which may be either the length or the width of the quilt, as desired. Another strip is then made and joined to the first one on the bias (or long) sides of the blocks, keeping always a light opposite a dark block.

When four or six strips, the required length, are set together, begin the featherstitching, which is done over all the seams and on both sides of the quilt, and may be executed with red, green or any preferred shade of knitting silk. The featherstitching should be done rather closely, and will completely cover all sewing which need not be perfectly done for that reason.

It is easier to featherstitch these strips in sections than to work on the finished quilt, which will be heavy.



SQUARE WITH EDGES TURNED DOWN.

Then put these sections together and you have only a few long rows to featherstitch. The edge is finished with a small cord the color of the silk used in featherstitching.

If it is not desired to make the quilt solid of these blocks, it is very pretty made in sections of, say, six or eight rows of blocks, and these set together with strips of black silk from four to eight inches wide. This makes a good couch quilt, but is not so pretty for a bed as the solid blocks.

At the end of the rows of strips there will be a V-shaped opening, which must be filled with a block made one-half of dark and one-half of light silk, but so folded that one-quarter of each light and dark will come on each side.

Designer.

Some New Fashions.

Stones of the semiprecious order are used in many charming designs for pendants, bracelets and the like. The aquamarine, the peridot and tourmaline are in high favor. Pretty slender gold necklets have long, drop stones of aquamarine.

The very fashionable gem and chain bracelets come in about half inch flat effects, with oval or square cut stones closely spacing a couple of slender chains. There are unnumbered variations of this style. Squares or ovals of gold arabesque are also used in somewhat similar manner.

The chain fashion runs side by side with the bracelet fashion. Long double chains are closely spaced with some one stone, giving a wonderfully decorative effect. Gems set in old arabesques of gold are connected with golden chains into the required length.

Very handsome are the diamond bracelets in leaf and flower patterns or in fancy bar designs.—Jewelers' Circular.

Sanitary Measures.

To prevent infectious teachings the human body through the medium of insects means that they shall be exterminated or else shut away from the body itself, also from food and water. Scientific sanitary investigation has proved that to get rid of flies and mosquitoes the breeding places of these insects must be destroyed. Flies breed in stable manure piles, barnyards and wherever there are masses of filth. Mosquitoes breed in marshes and swamps, old rain barrels, eave troughs and wherever there is stagnant water impregnated with decaying organic matter.—Dr. Lindsay.

When Eyebrows Are Thin.

When the eyebrows are thin and scattering they may be induced to grow by the application of camphorated oil. It must be applied with care by means of a brush where it is desired to have the hair grow.

The Bad One.

"That brother of yours, Lucy," said the man of the house, "seems to be a pretty tough character."

"Deed he is, suh," replied the colored maid. "He jes' natchly seems to be do white sheep on our family, sho' nuff!"—Philadelphia Press.

Absolutely Necessary.

Nan—I don't see why Miss Mugley should want to marry him with all her money. Dick—I guess she had to. I don't believe he'd have taken her without it.—Philadelphia Press.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases, and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles.

You may have a sample bottle Home of Swamp-Root by mail free, also a pamphlet telling you how to "cure" out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

FOR SALE!

Lots on Chester, Edwin and Dwight streets, from \$250 to \$500.

Lots on George and Johnson streets from \$200 to \$250.

Four lots off Wachter street \$150 to \$200.

One lot on Clay alley.

Fifteen lots on South Erie street.

These lots can be sold on small monthly payments.

JAMES R. DUNN,

Over 50 S. Erie St.

Office hours from 7 to 8 a. m. and from 4 to 5:30 p. m.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

CHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine
SAFEST and EASIEST
CHESTER'S ENGLISH
RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed
with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse
Dangerous Substitutions and Justice
of your physician. Price 25c. Postage
and "Relief for Ladies" in letter. By re-
quest. Chelesher Chemical Co.,
Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

MILLERSBURG, OHIO
Manufacturing Co., Prop., Cleveland, Ohio.

WILLIAMS

MANUFACT

National Pennant Winners

New York Giants Repeat Their Record of 1888 and 1889—A Well Balanced, Hardworking Aggregation of Plucky Players.

For the first time since the eighties New York city possesses a baseball nine that has proved its ability to win the championship not only once, but repeat it.

The last time this happened was in 1889, when the Giants added a second championship to their credit after win-



BILL DAHLEN, NEW YORK NATIONAL SHORTSTOP.

ning the flag in 1888. That was sixteen years ago, but a comma as compared with a century, but an age as baseball fights are reckoned.

Just about one year ago, after the Giants had won the championship, Bill Dahlen, the New York shortstop, made a prediction. He said: "We'll win that flag a second time sure, but we'll have a harder fight for it than we did this year. What will make us stronger in 1905 will be the experience that we have had as a team this season. Pittsburgh will play better ball another year, and so will Chicago and Philadelphia and Cincinnati."

That was a tolerably good offhand prediction. The shortstop fell down on Chicago and Cincinnati, but he was right so far as Philadelphia and Pittsburgh are concerned.

The team has had to fight out of innumerable holes and has been successful because it could get the winning run where the contest was close and a point or two would decide the issue. For that reason the Giants must be accredited with playing better ball this year than they did in the summer in which they first won the championship. The fact that they could not claim the championship so early this season as they did in 1904 is confirmatory proof of the more powerful opposition which they have been compelled to face.

The team's success has been due to the fact that it is a team. It is a fit demonstration in baseball of the theory of one for all and all for one. It is not a one man or a two man organization, but an admirably balanced

Football Talk.

Tale's Team Has Several Heavyweights—Affairs at University of Pennsylvania.

With the addition of three or four 200 pound center men the outlook in the Yale football world has brightened materially. There are now on the squad the following heavyweights: Heaton, 218; Holloway, 203; Erwin, 208; Flanders, 202, and Tripp, 200. It was something of a surprise to find that Tripp and Flanders have gone steadily up in weight till they have crossed the 200 pound line. John Mack, Yale's new trainer, is making a reputation for expert conditioning at the start of the season. Under his tutelage the team has improved 100 per cent in condition within a week.

Aside from the above five players who send the scales past the 200 pound mark, there are three freshmen expected who, if they break through the Yale faculty rush line and pass cleanly all the examinations in their studies, will be listed as regular candidates, and all of them are over the 200 pound mark. They are Boggs and Paige of the St. Paul school and Andrus of Lawrenceville academy. They are just the blocks needed to plug up the Yale line, and with them in it the line should prove once more of the stone wall type.

Several of the candidates are close up to 200 pounds in weight. Russell, the new guard, who hails from Worcester academy, tips the beam at 190 pounds. Tackle Forbes weighs 190 and Tackle Biglow about 185. Center Andrews weighs about 180. The two halfbacks, Quill and Levine, weigh 192 pounds each, and Substitute Center Smith weighs about 185 pounds. The coaches are working with the definite end of making the team very fast, which would have been impossible with such a heavy team as that of last season.

The University of Pennsylvania has fairly good prospects of developing a team that will win from Harvard on Nov. 11, when the two universities meet on Franklin field. There is no elation, boasting or even much talk among those who are supposed to know and judge the ability of the old and new material, but the undisguised fact



DILLON OF PRINCETON CATCHING A PUNT.

remains that Pennsylvania will have as good, if not better, material to develop an eleven than any of the larger eastern colleges.

Pennsylvania suffered severely in the loss of Fullback Smith and Guard Piekarzki. These men were without question the superior of any men playing on an eastern gridiron, and it is foolish to expect that the Quakers will find men who will competently and satisfactorily fill their places. Not only were they terrors on defense, but they were kings in attack. In fact, they constituted 75 per cent of the Quakers attacking power.

The other two men Pennsylvania loses by graduation are Butkewitz, tackle, and Drake, end. While both of these men were probably a little more than the average in ability their loss will not be felt so distinctly as that of Smith and Piekarzki. Pennsylvania has Zeigler, guard; Lamson, tackle, and Weede, end, as a veteran nucleus for her rush line. All of these men are good, hard, seasoned players and will certainly be seen against the crimson if not prevented by accident.

Princeton is regretting the announcement that Ronion Miller, the crack fullback, will not return to college this fall owing to poor health. His loss will be a heavy blow to the Princeton eleven. Teaney, the quarter, is back, and McCombs, Conners, Pfeifer, and Morse are men of promise for the positions behind the line. Kirkpatrick, who was regarded as one of the best backs on the Princeton squad last fall, will also not return this fall. Helm, the quarterback, was drowned last summer, and his death is another one of the misfortunes which are weakening the Tigers' prospects.

Dillon is proving to be a capable left guard. He is a reliable kick'er.

Columbia's Football Veterans.
Of the old men whom Columbia will have are the following from last year's first eleven: Thorpe, tackle; Echeverria, guard; Helmrich, halfback; Muir, end.

Going Without Hoppers.
Ben Walker is again trying Frank Yoakum without hoppers.

SHIRT SLEEVES IN CHURCH.

Iowa Minister Finds Fashion Keeps Workers From God.

"Too fine clothes, too much fancy dressing, is keeping men and women away from God's temple," declared the Rev. Alexander McConnell to his congregation at the Clinton Heights Presbyterian church in Des Moines, Ia., a short time ago. Now his members on warm days hear his sermons without coats and sometimes without collars.

Included among the members of Mr. McConnell's church are some of the most fashionable residents of Des Moines. He began to notice some time ago, however, that very few workingmen or their wives were present at services. Immediately he set out to find the reason.

After a few weeks of going from home to home he appeared one Sunday night before his congregation with a look of humiliation upon his face. Turning to his members at the close of the sermon, he said:

"There are many who fail to hear the word of God as preached from this pulpit because they say we wear too fine clothes here. I think myself it is a poor excuse, but I am going to ask you to join with me in giving them no excuse whatever.

"I am going to ask the ladies to wear simple or even gingham gowns in the future instead of silks and satins. On hot days I want the men to come without coats or even collars.

"If dress as we use it is keeping men and women away from God, as they say it is, you and I can do great evangelization in Des Moines. If it will bring more people about this altar I will preach in my shirt sleeves."

Mr. McConnell followed his talk up on the subject of dress by personal visits to members of his flock, making urgent requests of them to modify their Sunday clothes. They have taken kindly to his suggestions. Only the plainest gowns are now seen, and men frequently attend without coats. As consequence his congregation is growing larger.

"I found," said the pastor in commenting upon the attitude of the laboring classes, "a general complaint among them that they could not afford to dress as do other members of my congregation and were abashed to appear in simpler gowns.

"There is something inspiring about the rough clothes of the laborer. Christ's apostles were workmen. He moved among the poor, the groves were his temples, and his preaching was in the simplest manner.

"It seems to me it is only fitting that when people come to worship him they should all place themselves on a level, at least in so simple a matter as clothes."

THE PEACE TERMS.

What Japan Demanded and What Russia Granted.

These are the demands made by the Japanese plenipotentiaries upon Russia, together with the final disposition of them:

First.—The recognition of the preponderating interest of Japan in Korea.

This was agreed to by the Russians.

Second.—The evacuation of Manchuria by the Russian and Japanese forces.

This was agreed to by the Russians, who occupy two-thirds of the territory.

Third.—Transfer by Russia to Japan of the leasehold of Liautong peninsula, which includes Port Arthur and Dalmat.

This was agreed to by the Russians.

Fourth.—The return to China of the civil administration of Manchuria.

This was agreed to by the Russians.

Fifth.—The concession of Sakhalin island by the Russians, the Japanese military forces occupying it by force of arms.

Russia refused and compelled the Japanese to return to them one-half of the island.

Sixth.—Transfer to the Japanese by Russia without compensation of all docks, magazines and military works at Port Arthur and Dalmat.

Agreed to by the Russians.

Seventh.—Transfer of the railroad between Port Arthur and Kunshien.

Agreed to by the Russians.

Eighth.—Retention by Russia of main line of railroad from Kunshien to Vladivostok.

Agreed to by the Russians.

Ninth.—Russia to reimburse Japan for the cost of the war.

Rejected by the Russians.

Tenth.—Russian warships interned at various neutral ports to be turned over to the Japanese.

Rejected by the Russians.

Eleventh.—The limitation of Russia's naval strength in the far east.

Rejected by the Russians.

Twelfth.—Granting to the Japanese of certain fishing rights on the Siberian coast.

Accepted by the Russians.

Automatic Ticket Machine.

An interesting application of the slot principle has been made in England, where the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway has introduced an automatic ticket machine at a point where a large number of tickets for a neighboring station are sold, says Harper's Weekly.

The machine is of simple construction, and when the coin is dropped into the slot and a handle pulled the ticket is dropped into an open receptacle. If the machine proves successful in operation it is proposed to install a large number at suburban stations, not only with the purpose of relieving the ticket office, especially during rush hours, but to enable passengers to purchase their tickets more speedily without waiting in a line at the window.

It has been suggested that a number of these machines could be employed at rapid transit or subway stations in the United States with advantage. The English company considers that the automatic ticket machine will increase suburban traffic.

Football Veterans.

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FARM ORCHARD AND GARDEN
BY J.S. STRIGG
REGISTER, DES MOINES, IA.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

A good many men are not as smart as a fox squirrel, for they will not make any provision during the summer for the winter, when they can't work, while every last squirrel will.

Related frosts all through the country are giving an exceptionally fine opportunity to secure all crops in good shape, the corn crop especially maturing naturally, insuring a fine quality of corn.

October is the very best month of the whole year in which to take an outing. Then the fish bite well, the mosquitoes are disappearing, the weather is more enjoyable and decent, the landscape scenery at the height of its beauty.

An indictment in the federal court is one thing that seems toaze the beef trust managers. One of them has pleaded guilty for the reason, as he puts it, that to have such indictment hanging over him would soon kill him. It is a good thing that there is something which will touch these fellows.

With a prospective market for good beef animals at \$5 and with corn worth 35 cents a bushel the feeding steers should be bought close to \$3.25 to insure a profitable job of feeding. Some men will pay 4 cents for feeders and sell beef for \$1.50, and when they do their hired men have made more money than they have.

One of the great land movements of the near future is to be in connection with the settlement of the lands to be brought under irrigation by the great reclamation schemes undertaken by the general government. Some of the most desirable and productive agricultural sections of the whole country are to develop in connection with these schemes.

The average income aside from his living of the man who owns an eighty acre farm through the prairie sections of the west is not far, one year with another, from \$800. We know of a German who has but ten acres of land and he makes over \$1,000 a year from it. One is the careless, improvident type of farming so common all over the country, while the other is a high type of intensive agriculture.

We are asked when a man, a farmer, should quit work—that is, how old he must be to justify his letting go. That depends. In a way, a man who has been used to hard work all his life should for his health's sake never quit entirely so long as his strength lasts, but after he is sixty we think that he has earned the right to do only just so much hard work as he feels like doing and of just that kind which he really likes to do. This should be the old man's privilege.

We are often asked where is the best place to keep seed corn after it has been selected and gathered. In a general way, it may be said any place is good where the frost will not touch it during the winter. This may be down in a dry cellar—no better place than this—or it may be in an attic or unused chamber of the house. The barn, the corner and over the grain bins are each bad places for it. Anyway, it needs picking and drying before it is frozen, or, no matter how good care you may take of it during the winter, you will be simply caring for a corpse.

We are asked whether it pays a farmer to save his own garden seeds. We think not, as a general thing. A few sorts, such as pumpkin, squash, melon, cucumber, beans and peas, it is well to save, but for the rest they can be more cheaply obtained from some reliable seed house. He should not fail to save his own seed corn, however, and the saving of it is one of the most important duties which the fall brings. It sometimes happens that grandpa or grandma will take lots of pleasure and much pains to save a supply of all garden seeds, which they should be by all means allowed to do.

A friend writes us inquiring whether the fall is a good time to set out our common forest trees. If the ground is well soaked, as it is generally this fall, there is no better time to set these trees than just as soon as they shed their leaves. If the ground is very dry it is better to wait until spring. Whenever set, however, the top of the tree should be cut back to correspond with the reduced root system. Forest trees should be of medium size for transplanting, not over three inches through, as then they will be more likely to live and will make better trees than if larger ones are selected for planting. We have had the best success in cutting the top down to a bare pole.

The benefits associated with the old fashioned method of stacking the small grain as soon as it was dry after cutting are so great that the common way of threshing from the shock is simply wasteful in comparison. When stacked the grain is of better quality, as the sweat which it gives the grain in the stack is highly beneficial to it, in giving it a better color and greater weight. Then the straw is of much greater feeding value, coming out nice and bright in the late fall for winter feeding. But greater than either of the reasons is the chance which stacking gives for a man to clear his fields in early August and get his plowing done early, when plowing kills all the weeds and puts the soil into the best condition for a succeeding crop. It would be a good thing, in the long run, if no machine had ever been invented which would thresh over 400 bushels of grain in a day. Then men would all stack their grain and be gainers in the long run.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

We have referred several times in these notes to the new method of caring for the earth roads by smoothing and dragging them after every rain.

This method has proved a successful and satisfactory this summer that it is coming into general use all over the west and northwest, at least where the expensive macadamizing of the public highways is at present barred because of lack of material wherewith to do it and the great cost attached. It is making a very conservative statement to say that where the dirt roads have been treated by this method they have been improved 100 per cent. They are smooth, well crowned in the center and carry a cemented crust of puddled earth which is well nigh impervious to the effect of any ordinary wet weather.

There are no depressions to serve as the foundation for future mudholes, and all who travel the highways so treated are loud in their praise of this method of caring for them.

Then the cost is so very trifling that no road

money can be so usefully and economi-

cally expended as by having all dirt

roads dragged at the proper time,

the cost at the outside for the country

highway not exceeding the sum of \$3

for the season when the frost is out

of the ground for each mile so treated.

The sensible thing to now do is for

the township trustees to adopt this

plan as a basic method of caring for

the roads and for them, in the spring

to let contracts to have all the roads so

treated. What has been done this year

has been largely done by public spirit-ed farmers, who have cared for a piece

of road by this plan in addition to pay-

ing their road taxes. Next year the

work should be done at public expense.

ABOUT A PIE.

We had occasion to buy a pie—a pumpkin pie—recently. We obtained it at a cafe which the best cooks of the city—ladies—were supposed to supply, and we took the pie without ques-

ON OHIO PLATFORM

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT STANDS BY PROTECTION.

He Wants to Run no Risk of Upsetting Prosperity in His Term by Needless Tariff Agitation, But Like Hanna, Would "Let Well Enough Alone."

Entirely confirmatory of the Ohio Republican position, as repeated in its present platform, and in strict accord therewith, is President Roosevelt's stand in support of protection. All assertions to the contrary are answered completely by the Washington special to the leading Democratic paper of Ohio, the Cincinnati Enquirer. This expression from President Roosevelt makes stronger than ever the need that Ohio should stand by him at the polls with an emphatic vote of confidence and support. The Enquirer says:

"Washington, D. C., Oct. 1.—Advocates of tariff revision who anticipate the aid of President Roosevelt in their propaganda are doomed to disappointment. The president has made up his mind not to lend himself to any movement which has as its object the upsetting of the government's present fiscal policy. This information is official and may be relied upon absolutely."

The president has given earnest consideration to this question while absent from Washington, and during the trip from Oyster Bay yesterday talked it over with the cabinet officers who accompanied him. He made it clear during the discussion that he had reached the conclusion to let well enough alone, as the late Senator Hanna once put it. He does not intend to mention revision in his next message to congress, for any suggestion would have the effect of precipitating a debate, which would disturb the business of the country.

If the condition of the treasury two months hence presages another large deficit the president will make allusion to the situation in his message. But it is his purpose not to propose tariff revision as a means of averting a shortage in the government's fiscal department. It is not his intention even to suggest any specific remedy or preventive. He will simply call the attention of congress to the prospective deficit and advise that body that some measure to provide for it should be devised.

Of late there has been some misrepresentation of the president's attitude toward revision; at least there has been misapprehension. Certain interests and some newspapers which, for selfish purposes, want a change in some of the Dingell schedules, have set themselves up as advocates of the president's brand of revision. But they are counting without their host, for Mr. Roosevelt is not going to make any recommendations which will necessarily exalt the country or retard the constant spread of prosperity. He is not ambitious to have his administration marked by a period of depression."

TO NULLIFY HIGHEST LAW.

How Pattison's Party In Power Defies the Federal Laws.

Hoke Smith, who during Grover Cleveland's first administration, deprived so many old soldiers of their pensions, aspires to be governor of Georgia. Notwithstanding the Democratic state primaries do not occur until July 15, 1905, there are five pronounced candidates for the gubernatorial office in the field, all of whom are making campaigns on "state issues."

Hoke Smith's issues are disfranchisement of the negro and state ownership of railroad property.

The negro is not allowed to vote in Georgia now. This is effected not by disfranchisement, but by the institution of Democratic white primaries, which control the elections. Theoretically negroes who have paid their poll tax can vote as freely as white men. However, except at presidential elections, there are scarcely any negroes who do vote. Hoke Smith proposes that the negro shall be disfranchised out and out by a constitutional amendment similar to those of other Southern States.

This is a state question that is national in its scope, just as the tariff and railroad rate questions are national. It is presumptuous to suppose that Professor Curry of Uroana and a few other brilliant colored voters join their Democratic anti-Herrick brethren in hearty approval of Hoke Smith's platform.

PATTISON THE DODGER.

In his speech of acceptance Mr. Pattison said:

"As the candidate of the great Democratic party, I will make no promises to any one. The only qualification or avowment of mine is that the accomplishment of a particular purpose or for the promotion of any special interest, however well-intended, may be left to the people."

Mr. Pattison seems to be adhering to this resolution. His bushwhacking style of fighting ought not to suit intelligent men. How different is it with Governor Herrick! He fights in the open. You know where he stands. His campaign is one of frankness and candor, and he is making it win.—Ohio State Journal.

METHODIST CONFERENCE FOR "PRESENT BRANNOCK LAW."

"We are pleased to note that the BRANNOCK LAW IN ITS PRESENT FORM AND OPERATION IS A BIG-HEADED ADVANCE in temperance legislation, and we give unstinted praise to members of the legislature who secured its enactment."

This opening sentence of the resolution adopted at Urichsville by the East Ohio conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, says more things than its framers may have meant when they made it. In spite of themselves and their subsequent unwarranted denunciation, they praise Governor Herrick and they equally score their own favorite leaders, the Anti-Saloon League commanders.

From the way the latter attacked the Brannock measure at the last and tried to kill the bill, there would not now be any Brannock law in Ohio so far as they are concerned. They dare not deny this record. They may try to wiggle and twist out of it, but their very excuses convict them. On the other hand, it was the help of Governor Herrick and of those who stood by him that completed this enactment, and with such wise amendments as made it more practical and practicable.

The conference, in giving "unstinted praise to members of the legislature who secured its enactment," treats all alike, both those who voted for the bill on its final passage and those who voted for it earlier, but voted against its final passage under the pressure of the Anti-Saloon League leaders. All of these Republican members, however, are now Herrick men; in fact Governor Herrick has the support of every Republican who voted for the bill at all (only one Democrat voted for it on its final passage), and no conference can praise the men who stood by Herrick, and logically hold any just ground against Herrick.

PLENTY ON "STATE ISSUES" IN DUE TIME.

It is real funny to see the Democratic papers dodging and twisting and squirming because Chairman Dick of the Republican state committee keeps before the public mind the fact that Candidate Pattison is a free trader, just as much as Tom Johnson is. In their attempt to deceive the people with the false cry of no "national issues" they get angry again at Senator Dick. Nevertheless, he mildly but stubbornly insists that the Democrats can not get away from their past party record, nor from the free trade plank that begins their platform this year in Ohio, nor from the cry for the destruction of protection, which their state convention unanimously applauded.

One part of the cry of the Democratic press in this respect may have more of an answer than they will like when they get it. They accuse Senator Dick, as Republican chairman, of trying to keep state issues out of the campaign, of evading and avoiding them. No man in Ohio will have any such idea of the Republican party long before the election has been held. The relations of the Democracy, and particularly of Mr. Pattison, to Ohio affairs will have an amount of attention that they may not always enjoy. It will enlighten the people, however, upon a good many points, and will explain a good many things that the Democrats would like to keep covered up.

TRYING TO APOLOGIZE.

Seeing that the campaign of character assassination waged against Governor Herrick by the Anti-saloon league lobby is having an effect opposite to the one desired, the lobby is trying to apologize, or rather attempting to make the public believe that wrong misconstruction has been placed on its efforts. The many declaration of Governor Herrick that he is willing to have a thorough investigation of all the acts of his administration naturally will open the eyes of these creatures who have placed petty revenge against honesty and square dealing. Speaking of the so-called issue of "bossism" the governor says that the only person who attempted to boss him in connection with his duties was the head of this same Anti-saloon league lobby, a statement which should cause some weak-minded Republicans to do a little thinking. In attempting to "square" itself the lobby in the current number of the American issue there appears the following in bold type:

"We wish to call attention to the first campaign he sent out officially in Governor Herrick's behalf, charging that the Anti-saloon league is slandering the governor's private character. This is a campaign tried to arouse sympathy for the governor. Do not be misled by it."

Some time ago the Telegram called attention to the charge said to have been made by one Rev. Reading of Richwood. The minister afterward attempted to show that he was misquoted, but when citizens came to the front to prove that the minister did make nasty personal charges against the governor, he made another explanation, in which he said:

"I said according to information from Anti-saloon league sources, the report was undoubtedly true, and often the above is the source of my proof."

"The Anti-saloon league was the source of my proof," says the minister, and yet the league now wants the people to believe that it is not slandering the private character of the governor. Can the good, law-loving and fair-minded people of Ohio vote to approve such a campaign of character assassination?—Youngstown Telegram.

Dr. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

Pleasant to take,
Powerful to Cure,
And Welcome in
every Home.

KIDNEY and LIVER cure.
Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy
is adapted to all ages and both sexes, attending or
remedying all diseases caused by impurity of the
blood, such as Kidney and Liver Complaints,
Constipation, and weakness peculiar to women.
Successful for 30 years. Prepared by
DR. KENNEDY'S SON, Rondout, N. Y.
Six bottles \$5.00.

GREEK ARCHITECTURE.

A Certain Fixed Proposition Was Adopted For Each Edifice.

In constructing their stone edifices the Greeks, who were reasoners and logicians, followed certain rules and adopted for each edifice a certain fixed proportion. What does this mean? It means that the proportions of the different parts of the edifice are simple proportions which can be reduced to a common measure. Take as an example the temple of Paestrum. The module is the mean radius of the column. This module measures three feet. The column is ten times the module, or say, thirty feet. The distance between the axes of the columns is five times the module, say, fifteen feet. The total height of the entablature is also fifteen feet, the width of the abacus is three modules, equal to nine feet. It is thus seen that all these numbers are multiples of three, which is the module. In this manner the proportions of the different members of an edifice have a constant relation to each other.

It goes without saying that the module varies for each edifice; there is no single and absolute rule. For instance, in the Doric order the length of the column varies from ten to twelve modules, in the Ionic order from sixteen to twenty-one. The entablature of the Doric order measures five modules and that of the Ionic only four.—Architectural Record.

Early American Theatricals.

The earliest attempt to introduce theatrical performances in this country was made about 1868 in New England, but Increase Mather wrote and spoke so forcibly in opposition to the project that it was speedily abandoned. The first theatrical performance in New York city of which there is any clear record was given March 5, 1750. The theater was on Nassau street, between John street and Maiden lane, and the play was "Richard III." Thomas Keam, the junior manager of the company, enacting the part of Richard.

Former Columbus Mayor Dead.

Columbus, O., Oct. 25.—John H. Hinkle, formerly mayor of Columbus, died last night at his home in this city of dropsy. He was 52 years old.

Whiskers and Weather.

Do whiskers grow faster in hot weather than in cold? The correct answer to this question is, "They do." Barbers say that there is an increase of about 20 per cent in business during the extremely hot spells and that all this increase comes from the men who habitually shave every other day instead of once a day. Although hot weather makes more business for the chin polishers, they do not particularly welcome it. Men are always more irritable and harder to shave. This, coupled with the increased speed of execution, makes the whole business unsatisfactory for both the shaver and the shavee.—Kansas City Journal.

He that hires one garden (which he is able to look after) eats birds; he that hires more will be eaten by the birds.—Hebrew Proverb.

His Misfortune.

"I can argue with any one here," said the conscientious man fiercely. "I can argue!"

"Oh, yes, you can argue," said the quiet little man in the corner. "The misfortune is that you can't reason."

Mrs. Rogers's Appeal Granted.

Washington, Oct. 25.—Mary Mabel Rogers, under sentence of death in Vermont for killing her husband, has been granted leave to proceed on appeal before the supreme court of the United States as a pauper without payment of costs. The record in the case will be printed at public expense.

Dr. Green Sentenced for Murder.

Toledo, O., Oct. 25.—Dr. Alexander Green was convicted at Bowling Green of the murder of Mrs. Ella Tippin at Weston last May and sentenced to life imprisonment. Green shot the woman because she refused to marry him.

Towboat Loses Five Barges.

Ironton, O., Oct. 25.—The towboat Ironsides in a fog struck the coffer dam of the new bridge here, losing five barges of coal. The Ironsides left Pittsburg with 22 barges bound for Cincinnati.

Russell to Be Peacemaker.

Caracas, Venezuela, Oct. 25.—The government at Washington has commissioned the American minister, Mr. Russell, to endeavor to arrange the Franco-Venezuelan diplomatic incident.

Former Columbus Mayor Dead.

Columbus, O., Oct. 25.—John H. Hinkle, formerly mayor of Columbus, died last night at his home in this city of dropsy. He was 52 years old.

A Taste of Fame.

When Thackeray was a candidate for parliament from the city of Oxford some one remarked to him that he must be well known to most of those whose votes he sought. "Now," said Thackeray, laying down his knife and fork and holding up a finger, "there was only one man among all that went to see who had heard my name before, and he was a circulating librarian. Such is mortal fame!" That was in 1857 and "Vanity Fair" had been published ten years.

Might Be Worse.

Winks—What makes you look so blue? Jinks—I have six daughters, none of them married or likely to be. Winks—And you are blue over it? You are the most ungrateful mortal that ever breathed. I have six daughters, all married, all have children, and I've got to support the whole crowd.—New York Weekly.

Sorry He Spoke.

"I wish, Mrs. Brown," said the boarder to his landlady, "I wish you'd give me the receipt for that pudding we had yesterday."

"I'd much rather give you a receipt for the board you had last month" returned the landlady tartly.

Two Varieties of Unpopular Men.

There are two kinds of unpopular men—first, those who are naturally mean; second, those who do right and stand firm for the right.—Charlotte N. C. Chronicle.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION

Notice is hereby given to the qualified electors of Stark County, Ohio, that they meet at the usual places of holding elections in their respective townships, wards, and precincts on Tuesday, November 7, 1905, and there to elect by ballot according to the constitution and laws of Ohio, the following state, district and county officers, and also municipal and township officers, towntwt:

One person for Governor.

One person for Lieutenant Governor.

One person for Probate Judge.

One person for Prosecuting Attorney.

One person for Treasurer.

One person for Sheriff.

One person for Commissioner.

One person for Coroner.

One person for Sheriff's Officer.

Also upon proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Ohio as follows:

To amend Sec. 2, of Art. XI—to exempt State and municipal bonds from taxation;

To amend by article designated as Art. XVII to provide for elections of state, county and local officers.

Given under my hand at the City of Canton, this eleventh day of October, 1905.

FRANK MCKINNEY,

Sheriff of Stark County, Ohio.

Chipp Rats Southwest.

Less than one-way fare for the round trip on Oct. 3 and 17, Nov. 7 and 21, Dec. 5 and 19, to points in the Southwest, via St. Louis or Cairo, and Cotton Belt Route.

You can afford to go now, nearly as cheap traveling as staying at home.

Write for maps and literature on Southeast Missouri, Arkansas, Northwest Louisiana, Texas. Also cost of tickets, type of trains, etc.

L. O. Schaefer, T. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

E. W. LaBeaume, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo. Cotton Belt Route.

For Homeseekers.

Cheaper rates yet—less than one-way fare for the round trip to points in the Southwest. Go via St. Louis or Cairo, and Cotton Belt Route.

Dates of cheap rates Oct. 3 and 17, Nov. 7 and 21, Dec. 5 and 19.

Finest time to visit the Southwest—see the crops and locate a home.

Write for maps, literature and cost of ticket to any point.

L. O. Schaefer, T. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

E. W. LaBeaume, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo. Cotton Belt Route.

St. Francis Valley Lands.

Of Southeast Missouri and Northeast Arkansas, river bottom made soil, rich as cream; for corn, wheat, oats, clover, timothy, alfalfa, fruits and vegetables. Yield big crops, no failures. Open winters. L. O. Schaefer, T. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

Cotton Belt Route Cincinnati, Ohio.

TEXAS.

If you are contemplating a change, why not locate in Texas where the winters are mild and a home can be purchased for what you pay annually for rent in the North? East Texas offers opportunities for fruit and truck growers not equalled in any other section of our country. Write for literature and Homeseekers' rates Sept. 19, Oct. 3 and 17, Nov. 7 and 21.

L. O. SCHAEFER, T. P. A., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cotton Belt Route Cincinnati, Ohio.

TO CURE A GOLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25¢.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes the growth of hair. Never fails to restore gray hair to its youthful color. Cures baldness. Cures dandruff. 25¢ and 50¢ boxes.

TAXES FOR 1905.

The taxpayers are hereby notified of the rates of taxation on each dollar of valuation, as charged upon the tax duplicate of said County for the year 1905.